NANTUNGCHOW

"The Model City of China"

Located on the north bank of the Great Yangtsze River, 100 miles from Shanghai in the heart of the fertile Yangtsze River valley.

Population of city
150,000

Population of district
1,500,000

Some of the outstanding features of Nantungchow and the Nantungchow district are:

1—Center of the great "Tungchow" cotton district, the best grade of cotton in China Production more than 1,000,000 bales annually.

2—More than fifty miles of modern roads, much of which is now being rock-surfaced.

3—Cotton and Sericulture Experiment stations and schools of instruction.

4—Modern agricultural college with 126 students who do practical work under supervision of foreign-trained teachers.

5—334 separate schools with more than 20,000 students.

6—Two modern cotton mills with 60,000 spindles, 500 looms and 3,000 operators.

7—Modern cotton-seed oil mill which provides a surplus for export.

8—Five modern banks and eight native style banks.

9—One match factory, one flour mill, one silk filature, one iron foundry, one electric light plant and a direct steamer line to Shanghai and other points.

10—Modern office building in Shanghai with modern banking facilities.

11—Maintains the "Nantoon" Chinese embroidery, lace and needlework shop Fifth Avenue, New York City.

New enterprises for the district include hundreds of miles of new roads, the total expenditure for this purpose being in excess of $300,000; seven new cotton mills; new electric light and power plant; coal mine development to supply the industries of the district; an extensive reclamation project to reclaim thousands of acres of land from the overflow of the Yangtsze River.

Visitors are always welcome at Nantungchow. There are two comfortable hotels. Lang-shan Mountain, one of the five sacred mountains in the district, is a beauty spot almost impossible of description. There are hundreds of interesting temples and shrines and a beautiful pagoda gives a view of the district unexcelled in the Orient.

Nantungchow may be reached by the following steamers of the Da Dah Steamship Company, 169 Da Dah Lee, Chinese Bund:

S. S. Da Wo
S. S. Da Deh —Leave Shanghai every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

S. S. Da Sung
S. S. Da Chi —Leave Shanghai every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

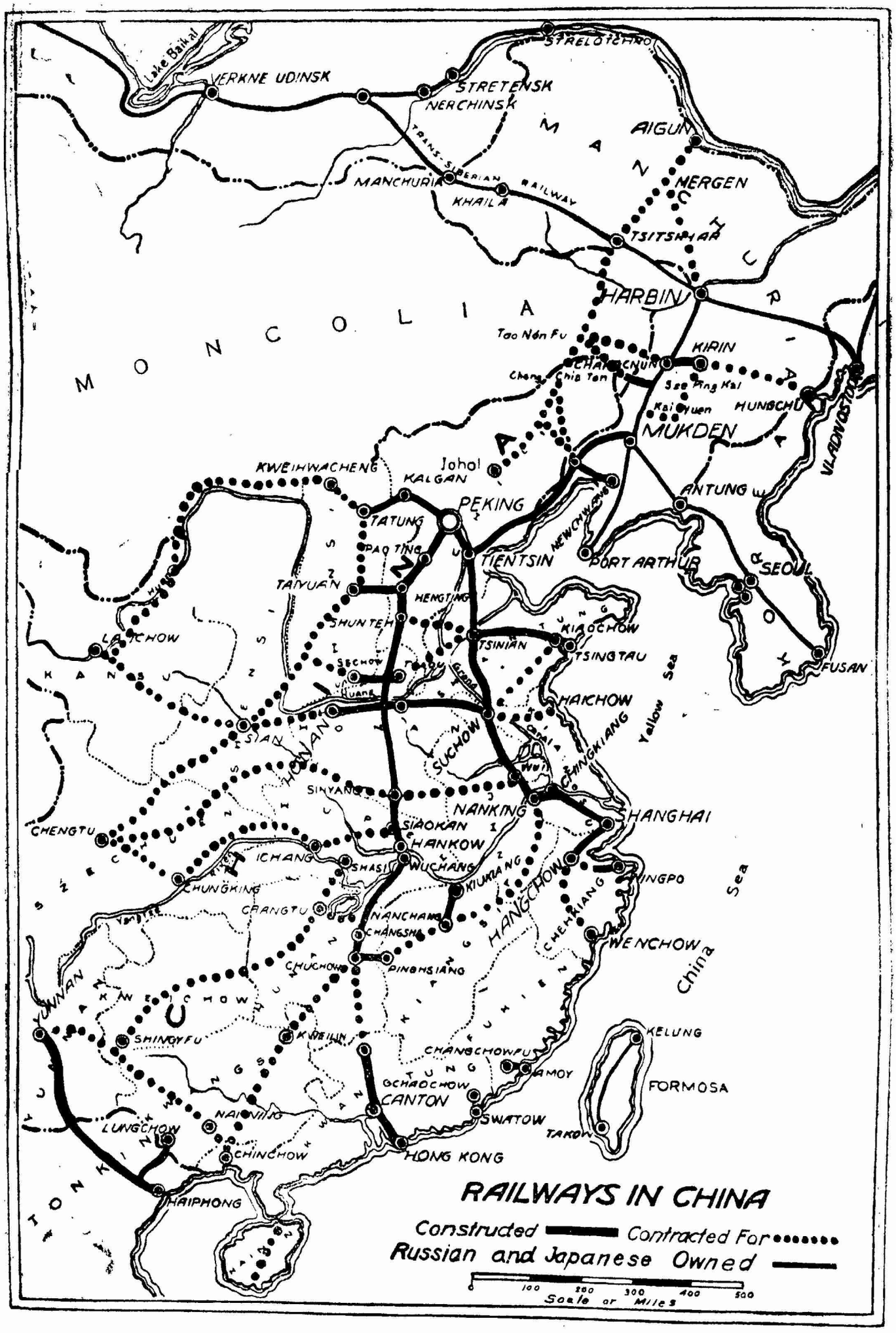
These boats sail every night at 11 o'clock, with the exception of Sunday.

Persons desiring further information regarding Nantungchow or the Nantungchow district are requested to address—

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Nantungchow, Kiangsu Province,

CHINA


Lake Baikal
VERKNE UDINSK
STRETENSK
NERCHINSK
STRELOTCHNO
TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY
MANCHURIA
KHAILA
AIGUN
MERGEN
TSITSIHAR
HARBIN
MONGOLIA
Tao Nan Fu
KIRIN
Chang Chia Tan
Sse Ping Kai
Kai Yuen
HUNGCHU
MUKDEN
VLADIVOSTOK
KWEIHWACHENG
Johol
KALGAN
PEKING
ANTUNG
TATUNG
NEWCHWANG
PAO TING
TIENTSIN
PORT ARTHUR
SEOUL
TAIYUAN
HENGTING
SHUNTEH
KIAOCHOW
TSINIAN
TSINGTAU
LANCHOW
SECHOW
FUSAN
HAICHOW
SIAN
SUCHOW
Yellow Sea
CHINGKIANG
SINYANG
NANKING
SHANGHAI
CHENGTU
SIAOKAN
HANKOW
ICHANG
SHASI
WUCHANG
NINGPO
CHUNGKING
KIUKIANG
CHANGTU
NANCHANG
HANGCHOW
CHANGSHA
CHEHKIANG
WENCHOW
China Sea
CHUCHOW
PINGSIANG
YUNNAN
SHINGYFU
KWEILIN
KELUNG
CHANGCHOWFU
AMOY
FORMOSA
SWATOW
CANTON
TAKOW
NANNING
LUNGCHOW
HONG KONG
CHINCHOW
HAIPHONG
TONKIN
RAILWAYS IN CHINA
Constructed
Contracted For
Russian and Japanese Owned
100 200 300 400 500
Scale of Miles

密勒氏評論報
MILLARD'S
REVIEW
OF THE FAR EAST

中華郵政特准掛號立券之報紙　　大正六年六月九日第三種郵便物認可

Entered as Second Class matter, May 1917, at the U. S. Postal Agency, Shanghai, China.

VOLUME XVI　　SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, MAY 28TH, 1921　　NUMBER 13

MILLARD'S REVIEW
OF THE FAR EAST

PUBLISHED AT NO. 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

J. B. POWELL, Editor and Publisher
C. F. REMER, Contributing Editor
HOLLINGTON K. TONG, Assistant Editor, Peking
DON D. PATTERSON, Financial Editor and Business Manager
MARGARET C. POWELL, Local Editor and Women's Interests
PETER S. JOWE, Representative in Hankow, China
HIN WONG, Representative in South China, Canton.

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, MEX. TEN DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN, CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY, 1917.

Contents

Editorial Paragraphs	665
Special Articles	
The Anglo-Japanese Alliance.....O. M. Green	668
Opium in the Northwestern Provinces.....Upton Close	670
The Supreme Court in China.....F. T. Cheng	673
The Trade of China 1920 .....J. W. H. Ferguson	674
China on the Way to Finding Herself.....Yee K. York	679
Who's Who in China	684
Current Press Opinion on Far Eastern Affairs	692
Chinese Girls to Be in Far Eastern Games	695
Men and Events	698
News from North China	702
News from Central China	706
News from South China	710
News Summary of the Week	713
What the Ships Carry Between America and China	717
New Books and Publications	
China in Fiction	718
Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China	719
The United States Court for China	620

COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONSOR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. SINCE THERE IS A U. S. POSTAL AGENCY IN SHANGHAI, AMERICAN DOMESTIC POSTAL CHARGES APPLY BETWEEN THIS PORT AND ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

AMERICAN OFFICE
WORLD WIDE ADVERTISING CORPORATION
1 West 34th Street, New York City
Telephone: Fitz Roy 5111 :: Cable Ad.: Scholzem, N. Y.
Orders for advertisements and subscriptions in the United States may be placed through the New York Office.

THE CABINET IN PEKING was reorganized on May 15, and evidently watching for new developments, the three High Inspecting Commissioners of Manchuria, Chihli, Shantung and Honan, and of Hupeh and Hunan, respectively, who were responsible for its reorganization, remained in the Capital for a few more days. The new Cabinet members are: Chi Yao-shan, Minister of the Interior; Li Shih-wei, Minister of Finance; General Tsai Cheng-hsun, Minister of War; Admiral Li Ting-hsin, Minister of Navy; Chang Chih-tan, Minister of Communications; Wang Nai-ping, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce; Fan Yuan-lien, Minister of Education; Tung Kung, Minister of Justice; W. W. Yen, Minister of Foreign Affairs. The first four mentioned are new members, and the remainder were members of the last Cabinet. Yeh Kung-cho, ex-Minister of Communications; Chow Tsz-chi, ex-Minister of Finance, and Admiral Sah Chung-ping, ex-Minister of Navy, have retired from public service, and General Chin Yung-pen, Prime Minister, gave up in the new Cabinet the concurrent position of Minister of War, which he used to hold. Nominally the Cabinet question has been solved but in reality it remains. It is still doubtful whether Minister Li Shih-wei, who assumed office on May 20, will be able to continue holding the portfolio of finance for any length of time. The general feeling of the people is against him on account of his connection with Japanese business interests, he being managing director of the Chinese-Japanese Industrial Bank. It will be hard for him to overcome that feeling no matter what he may or may not do. As long as he holds public office, he will be popularly considered as a catspaw of Japanese business men. It is said that Japanese bankers are relying upon him to make new Japanese loans with good security to replace the unsecured loans of 1918, 1919 and 1920, and that his own bank has also been involved in the several of these financial transactions. Should Minister Li

obtain any Japanese loans either to replace the unsecured loans or to tide over the financial stringency of the government, he will not be able to hold his post long, as it is certain that he will encounter strong popular opposition in the face of which no Chinese official, whether he be a militarist or a civilian, can stand.

ANOTHER position which is difficult to hold is that of the Minister of Communications. Chang Chih-tan, one of the ablest officials in China, knows it, and knowing it, hesitates to assume office. Usually the Ministry of Communications is a rich ministry, but it is not so at the present time. The revenue from the different Chinese Government Railways, the post and the telegraph, which may be available for the next six or twelve months, has been mortgaged or used as security for loans to finance the purchase of additional rolling stock, the construction of the Peking-Suiyuan line, and the extension of other facilities of communications. Mr. Chang is not going to have an easy task. On the contrary he will be obliged to find funds to repay the various loans which are falling due. In resigning from the Ministry of Communications, Yeh Kung-cho has acted with wisdom. Being still under the impression that the Ministry has much money at its disposal, the leading militarists, like General Chang Tso-ling and General Tsao Kun, will always try to requisition funds therefrom. They will not believe that its treasury is empty, and if their demands are not met, may resort to the seizure of the railway revenue which has been earmarked for the repayment of the railway car and other loans. The difficulties confronting the new Minister will be numerous and grave. When he is approached to allow the use of the future railway revenue as security for new Japanese loans, he will at once be confronted with a serious problem. If he allows the use of railway funds for military purposes, he will lose favor with the people; otherwise, he will incur the displeasure of the Minister of Finance, the Prime Minister and the leading military men. The position of the Minister of War is also a difficult one. Many division commanders in the provinces are clamoring for their soldiers' back pay, while the coffer of the Central government is literally empty. What can General Tsai Cheng-hsun do under these circumstances? All that he can obtain from the present appointment is an honor of a doubtful value. The same can be said of the new Minister of Navy, Admiral Li Ting-hsin.

IN SPITE OF MUCH political confusion constructive work in China is nevertheless proceeding apace. The recent completion of the Peking-Suiyuan Railway, which is 403 miles long, supports the assertion. The construction of the line began in 1906 when China had not yet learned the usefulness of railway communications. The section between Peking and Kalgan was first constructed entirely by Chinese engineers and with Chinese funds. In 1910 it was completed with 120 miles of track, and was subsequently opened to traffic. The extension to Suiyuan was finished on May 1, 1921. The inauguration of public traffic on the line will be held on June 1. Shuei Chun-show, associate director of the railway, is in charge of the arrangements for the ceremony, and a special train will be fitted up for those who are to attend the opening. The importance of the railway to the country can be better understood when it is remembered that it traverses two provinces and three special administrative areas and that the total cost is between 70 and 80 millions of dollars. Further extentions for the railway are being planned. Attention is now being given to the Suiyuan-Pautauchen extension, which will run directly to the eastern bank of the Yellow River upon its completion, a distance of 100 miles, or 300 li. The route, according to the railway authorities, is being surveyed and the work will be pushed ahead. In no distant future this section will be completed, and upon this railway the northwestern frontier depends for its development. It is hoped by the railway men that the line will eventually be extended to Urga, Mongolia, and possibly to connect still further north with the Trans-Siberian Railway, which would prove a great blessing to the travelling public of the world. Thus there will be a great future for the Peking-Suiyuan Railway, which is certainly entitled to the rank of one of the important trunk lines in China.

DR. Jieme Tien-yu, China's great railway builder, who unfortunately died two years ago, built the section between Peking and Kalgan, which presented numerous engineering difficulties. Four tunnels upon the Nankou Pass section, one of which is 3580 feet in length, had to be made, and this was not an easy task. Other difficulties are steep gradients and small curves which required much technical knowledge and experience. Dr. Jieme, after four years of hard labor, was able to complete the line much to the astonishment of critical foreign friends of China, who all along refused to believe that the Chinese engineers could finish the undertaking. Although he did not live to see the extension being carried to Suiyuan, his dream of making the railway the beginning of the trunk line of Central Asia is being gradually realized. His aim to have the line follow up the Yellow River valley to Kansu and Sinkiang, with branches extending north and south into Mongolia and Szechuan, receives the fullest support of the authorities in control of railway affairs in China. The following brief history of

the Peking-Suiyuan Railway given out by its director, showing Chinese perseverance and energy as well as Chinese capabilities for overcoming tremendous technical difficulties, may be read with interest together with the announcement of the opening of traffic on the line on June 1. It is pertinent to remark here that if the Chinese are given an opportunity to do constructive work, free from international fetters, they can do it well. The first director-general of this railway, according to the brief history of the line, was the late President Yuan Shih-kai. The present President Hsu Shih-chang succeeded him. In August of 1909, four years from the cutting of the first sod, the main line running from Peking to Kalgan, 360 li, together with the branch line from Hsichimen to Mentaokow, 46 li, was completed. In the same year it was proposed by the present President, at that time the president of the Board of Communications, to have the line extended to Suiyuan. So in March of 1910 the work was resumed and in October of 1911 the line was extended to Yangkow, a distance of 228 li from Kalgan. The outbreak of the first revolution suspended construction work. Upon the promotion of Dr. Jieme to the director-generalship of the Hankow-Szechuan-Canton line, the engineering part of the work fell upon the shoulders of Kwang Sun-mo, Chen Si-lin, Tsai Shoa-lin and Chai Tsun-chu. With their combined efforts, coupled with their ability and skill, the work was resumed in the winter of 1912.

IN June of 1914, the extension reached Tatunfu, a distance of 104 li from Yangkow, and in September of 1915, reached Fengchen, a distance of 80 li. In the same year, the railway administration completed the "round-the-city" line of 22 li. Then the European War broke out and hindered the work for five years. In the autumn of 1919, the administration planned the extension of the line to Pingtechuan. In January of 1920, a further extension was made to Soo-chi, a distance of 122 li from Pingtechuan. Upon the urging of Yeh Kung-cho, who became Minister of Communications in the summer of the same year, a still further extension was made to Tsoa Tse-shan, a distance of 147 li from Soo-chi. With winter setting in and in spite of the biting weather, the extension work was incessantly pushed on. The rails and other supplies were obtained in part from the Peking-Hankow line. In four months' time, a further extension of 170 li was made. The line at last reached Suiyuan on May 1, totalling a distance of 1213 li, in addition to 122 li of branch lines. Thus the line, concludes the interesting account of its history prepared by the railway authorities, has at last been brought to a successful completion, built entirely by Chinese engineers and financed solely by the Chinese government. The Chinese Railway Administration may well be congratulated for having done this monumental work at a time when the rival political parties are struggling for the possession of greater power and numerous politicians are trying to profit themselves by sacrificing the interests of the nation. A few more pieces of such constructive work will change the opinion of the world that the Chinese people are in a state of lethargy.

DURING THE COMING week China will, for the second time, be host to the other nations of the Far East who participate in the Far Eastern Championship Games. This system of international athletic games has won a place for itself in the East and in a very short time. It was not until 1902 that the American government in the Philippines began the systematic education of the children of the Islands. The Philippine educational system has made itself famous for its intelligent attempts to solve the problem of vocational education. It should be commended for another service to the people of the Islands, the promotion of physical education. Compulsory athletics have long been a part of the curriculum; baseball has become a part of Philippine life; and athletic meets have put provincial rivalry upon a new plane. Out of this enthusiasm for athletics in the Philippines has grown the present system of Far Eastern Championship Games. In the days before the war it was easy to proceed from a discussion of the value of the Olympics in the field of physical education to a beautiful but vague praise of such international competition as a preserver of the world's peace. Today such praise is not so easy. The thousand international games, contests, clubs, committees and societies did not stop the war in 1914 and they are more modest in their claims than they were before the war. International activities are now judged by a sadder and a wiser world. The Far Eastern Championship Games need not, however, fear such judgement. If the games bring about a keener interest in physical education, they will do enough to justify their existence. The development of the bodies of the young men of the Far East, the development of a belief in fair play, in team work and self control, which are unavoidable consequences of athletic contests, are worth while in themselves. Whatever they do in the way of promoting understanding and friendship between nations will be accepted by a grateful world as a desirable but unexpected blessing. A word to the public may be of some service to Shanghai's visitors of next week and so to the good name of Shanghai and to China's reputation for hospitality. The public should do what it can to make the stay of the visiting athletics a pleasant memory, and to make the games a success.

The Anglo-Japanese Alliance*

BY O. M. GREEN
Editor of the "*North China Daily News & Herald*"

ON July 13 next the Anglo-Japanese Alliance must either be denounced or renewed. The decision was postponed a year ago when it actually fell due, owing to the general state of world politics, and it is safe to say that none more importantly affecting the welfare of the Far East is now being canvassed. It must be confessed that few who have commented on the issue, at least in this part of the world, have been able to see anything beyond the arguments for denunciation. And admittedly, the things in which the Alliance, clearly and simply as it is written, has failed to be observed in either spirit or letter are conspicuous enough. But these adverse critics appear to overlook the material benefits which have actually resulted from the Alliance in the past, and, even more vitally, those that may be expected with care in the revision to accrue in days to come. They ignore the changes that are visibly taking place in Japan and the growth of new ideals which the Alliance might be made to serve and develop, and even in their reading of the past they would seem to have left out of account certain vital considerations and to have accepted, as eternal, phenomena which are perhaps only temporal, the outcome of abnormal circumstances. It is like trying to understand a quotation apart from its context.

The Alliance as renewed in the year 1911 followed closely on the lines of that concluded in 1905, and it is an open question whether, if it had not been renewed, Japan would not have made another alliance with Germany, to whom the Japanese military party have always been attracted both by early training and by admiration for her military strength. Had the Alliance with Great Britain made way for one with Germany or had Japan even been free from international obligations in 1914, it is obvious that the whole course of the world's history might have been different. Had it not been possible for Great Britain to invoke Japanese aid in clearing the Germans out of Tsingtao, the fortunes of the war might well have been otherwise than they were and it is probable that many of those who have so much venom to expend on Japan to-day would not be enjoying the liberty that they do. It was the Alliance which gained the Allies Japan's help in drawing the teeth of Tsingtao, in helping to chase Von Spee's fleet to its doom at the Falklands, in escorting the Australian contingents to Europe and in policing Mediterranean waters. The chapter in Japanese policy which proved so displeasing to the world, so bitter to China and, it must be said, dishonouring to Great Britain was subsequent to these events, and its explanation has partly to be sought in Europe. The influence of the naval party in Japan, which is notoriously pro-British, for the same kind of reason that made some of her military men pro-German, waned in proportion as the need for naval services in the war became less pressing and as the military position of Germany appeared to grow stronger. It is not difficult to understand how the ease with which Poland, Servia and Rumania were overrun, the failure at Gallipoli and the apparent impregnability of the Western front must have impressed Japanese military critics. We all remember how the Kaiser promised his troops that "before the autumn leaves (1915) fall you shall have peace:" and although Raemaekers, the great Dutch cartoonist, satirized the boast in a dreadful picture, we can hardly blame the Japanese military leaders if they believed that at any moment they might have to reckon with a victorious Germany. The Twenty-one Demands thus at least in part explain themselves as an attempt to save something on the day when Germany would be in a position to claim what she pleased in the Far East. The subsequent era of innumerable petty loans to China's mandarins and Tuchuns is also to be explained partly by the continued uncertainties of the war partly by the stream of unwanted gold that was flowing into Japan in return for supplies to Europe and for which her business men, desiring investment, turned naturally to the country to which they inevitably look to supplement the deficiencies of their own in food and raw materials. In judging Japan's conduct we must never leave out the imperious and appalling economic problem which ever oppresses her, her teeming population and native poverty.

This is not an attempt to excuse Japan's policy towards China from 1915 to 1918 but simply to explain it. A further consideration which must not be forgotten is this. Japan is only to a very limited extent democratic as the word is understood in the West. But the tide of democratic feeling concurrently with her industrial development is rising and none perceive it more keenly than the remnants of the old aristocracy who made the Meiji revolution and still dominate the Japanese political world. No small part of what other countries find obnoxious in Japan's dealings abroad is due to the determined struggles of the old aristocracy to defend their powers and privileges from the new claimants that begin to surge about their

* In the following article the writer has considered the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance solely as it might affect China. He has not the first-hand knowledge requisite to examine its bearing on the British Dominions or the United States. But as regards the latter, it may be said with perfect safety that British opinion would never tolerate an agreement that could be construed as casting even the shadow of a threat toward America.

citadel; and one of the most familiar tricks for such defence, which has been tried by Germany and by half a score of countries in history, is to achieve some foreign triumph wherewith to dazzle the eyes of the mob and cover up their shortcomings at home. A significant comment on the years of spoliation may be found in the hasty announcement made by the Japanese government almost on the morrow of the Allies; victory, that there were to be no more loans to Peking, inasmuch as these led to no good result, indeed actually helped to perpetuate unrest. It was neither a dignifed nor a convincing announcement, but it did show that the militarists in Tokyo were capable of reading the signs of the times and even of modifying their conduct in obedience to changing circumstances.

More conspicuous and more satisfactory instances of such modification have since been observable. The story of the New Consortium, of Japan's attempt to exclude Mongolia and Manchuria from its operations and her final surrender of these claims and free entry into the Consortium is familiar to all, but there are many from whom its meaning appears still to be hid. It shows that the military party can be induced to modify their demands even in respect of a region to which they attach so much importance as Manchuria: and it proves the increasing power in politics of the financial element. No one recognized more clearly than Mr. Lamont the hostility that existed in some circles in Japan to the combination which he had come to the Far East to achieve, but he left Japan satisfied of her loyalty to the Consortium and, as his recent speech in London shows, he remains satisfied with it, in spite of the disappointments which the past year and a half have brought in other directions. Neither would Japan have waived her claims in Manchuria and Mongolia nor would Mr. Lamont continue to look with confidence to the inviolability of the Consortium were it not for the new political strength of the Japanese financiers. And there are other signs that the ascendency of the old militarist and genro faction is not unchallenged. The amazingly large vote cast for universal suffrage in the spring elections of 1920 may be overrated, but as an indication of public feeling it cannot be disregarded. Even more striking was Baron Fujimura's interpellation in the House of Peers last February on the escape from the Japanese Legation in Peking of "Little Hsu" and on Japanese War Office policy in Chientao. As not infrequently happens in the British House of Lords, the question was talked out without definite result. But these seemingly resultless debates in Upper Chambers are often of the highest importance in at once revealing and helping to mould public opinion. Baron Fujimura is not the only Japanese either in business or even official circles who, having first-hand knowledge of China, realizes the imperative necessity of a new line of conduct towards her: and one cannot help seeing some reflexion of this perception in the recent conference of colonial administrators at Mr. Hara's house, and its recommendations for the internationalization of Tsingtao, the withdrawal of Japanese guards from the Tsinanfu railway and the evacuation of Siberia. Those who are for the denunciation *sans phrase* of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance argue as if the influences in Japan which have exposed her conduct towards China to so much reprobation were permanent and immutable. To assume that they are is the best way to give them stability. To recognize, what is surely the fact, that they are not, and that their power is already on the wane, is to lend another lever for their eventual overthrow.

To turn now to what China thinks of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, it has at the outset to be confessed that one may more truly say that "China thinks" (that is as a united nation) more no this subject than on any other: nor does she think calmly or kindly. The Peking government is not accustomed to enjoy much approbation among the vocal part of the Chinese population. But when it tells Great Britain that any renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance containing reference of any kind to China on which it has not been consulted will be regarded as an insult and an unfriendly act, it has the support of practically every student in the country. It would be absurd to affect surprise and dangerous to British standing in China to proceed with renewal of the Alliance, except under the most clearly expressed conditions and with the full cognizance of China. Conversely, however, the Chinese have no excuse for being surprised if other Powers conclude agreements with direct reference to themselves. For a weak, ill-governed and divided country which is full of rich but imperfectly developed possibilites is an undeniable source of trouble as the world wags to-day, and it is only natural that other Powers should endeavour to hedge about the potential powder mill with fire-proof barriers. Of such attempts the Lansing-Ishii agreement is a conspicuous example and more recently the New Consortium. It seems to be believed by the pro-denunciationists that to break the Anglo-Japanese Alliance would be a favourable means of enabling China to settle her internal troubles and to get upon her legs again. But there are reasons for doubting it. An alliance that has endured for so many years cannot be dissolved without fear of injurious results, and this appears to be specially true of the Anglo-Japanese. Were it denounced, it would be difficult to avoid making Japan appear as a pariah among the nations, as one unworthy of confidence, one that must be

kept at arm's length. Nothing could be better calculated to revive the drooping power of the mailed first and to drive Japan into antagonism to all others having business in this part of the world. Her withdrawal from the Consortium could not be long delayed and she would regain the position of a free lance, wielded by those of whom the outside world has most cause to think with misgiving, and with all the advantages which propinquity and the political divisions of China give her to make to this country a virtual appanage to herself. One cannot resist the conclusion that the Chinese have far more to fear from an Alliance dissolved than from one revised and renewed.

But of the need for revision there can be no doubt. The "open door" in Manchuria needs real opening and effective hooking back, to take but one aspect which specially appeals to British merchants, and redress for China on her just complaints must be obtained with security against future like causes of complaint. In this connexion the concluding paragraphs may be quoted from a penetrating article by "Diplomaticus" contributed to the "N.C.D.N." just a year ago:

> We strongly maintain that any renewal of the Alliance should, as far as we are concerned in China, contain clauses beneficial alike to Great Britain, Japan and China. Unless such a line of action can be effected, the renewal of the alliance would most assuredly be irritating to the patriotic feeling now fast growing in China. Great Britain has it in her power, if Japan is really desirous of renewing the Treaty, to prove once again her friendship towards China as well as to show China that Japan is not of such grasping nature as the student movement is apt to think.
>
> England, we feel certain, desires, to see a united China, prosperity to her people and a complete cessation to all her internal turmoils and strife. We venture to think that the commercial interests of Japan desire the same end. Why therefore cannot the two nations come together with a mutually beneficial Alliance which in the long run should prove equally beneficial to the trading community of China?

Those sentences accurately sum up the best instructed British opinion as regards this country on the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. One believes that they equally represent the best feeling in Japan, and that along such lines may yet be found the true benefit for China.

Opium in the Northwestern Provinces

BY UPTON CLOSE

ONE has heard so much of open and officially sanctioned opium production in Shensi that the sign on some buildings on the highway at the famous Hwa Yin Miao, just over the border from Honan, "Hwa Districts Opium Suppression Bureau," gives him somewhat of a jar. And, although he has heard that the Honan authorities on the eastern side of Tungkwan gate continually take large quantities of the drug from carters and travellers coming out of Shensi, he fails to see the slightest trace of poppy production in the rich valley lands along the highroad. He may notice, however, in the villages and market towns, pedlars toting large baskets of white dried poppy-shells with a few of the black seeds generously left in them, which they sell at eighty cash and upwards an ounce. Questioning elicits the information that these shells are freely sold to those who are too poor to supply themselves with the black product of the seeds, and that the brew made therefrom will give some respite to the victim of the "thirst."

Back a bit from the border one enters the two rich Wei River valley counties of Hwachow and Weinan, and here he may listen to a unique story regarding the illicit product. Are the peasants planting opium this spring? Not on your life. They have had enough of that. Is the crop unprofitable? The farmer's lips smack at the thought of the profits. Would the magistrate interfere? Not if a tax of seventy or eighty dollars per mou were paid. It is not the officials who make the life of the opium-grower here intolerable, but the *tufei*—the bandits. Why and how have the bandits accomplished such a moral cleansing of the countryside? "Well, foreign sir, it's like this. Several years ago we were doing prosperously on our crops. But we are too near the Honan border to the west, and the river across which the "Southern armies" are entrenched, for the Tuchun's troops to give us sufficient protection against brigands, There are two things the *tufei* likes, money and opium, and he likes opium the best, and demands it first. The bandits got to coming over here so often and requisitioning opium, and carrying off for opium ransom those who did not immediately deliver the required amount of drug, that we have no longer dared to plant the poppy, and we have been compelled the past two years to raise nothing but wheat--- and beautiful wheat it is too."

But what, the traveler asks, is the purpose of the Opium Suppression Bureaus? These, he is told, are to post an occasional opium-suppression mandate, see that the planting is kept at suitable distance from the main road, and collect the opium levies as well as act as an official sales bureau of the finished product to addicts at an average price of $5.00 an ounce. The observer, however, finds his way blocked when he attempts to verify this accusation.

Suffice it to say, however, that the poppy planting is kept at decent enough distance from the highway not to annoy passing guests. In fact, on the near side of Sian, with the exception of small stretches of remote river bottoms, the weed is kept down altogether.

Arrived at Sian, the visitor, if he be a guest at one of the Yamens, and knows enough of Chinese life to be alert to the doings of the retainers and underlings, will be impressed with the overwhelming proportion of these who take to the pipe at every interval in their duties. If he be aware of the marks of the dope-fiend, he may see the traces of the dissipation upon numbers of the daily feeders at the famine relief soup kitchens. The same situation exists, often in even greater measure, among the recipients of charity throughout the entire province.

From Sian the traveler will probably visit Sanyuan, also an ancient dynasty seat, and at present ths headquarters of the much less glorified tyrants of the *Chin Kuo Chun*, the so-called "Southern" army, whose independent administration of a narrow strip north of and along the Wei River has been recognized since the abortive Shanghai Peace Conference of 1919. Leaving Sian, he travels for ten miles north over the beautiful Sian plateau, with its variegated golden sesame and green wheat fields, each containing its own well and mudbrick windlass support, the ramparts of the ancient capital, probably the best combination of beauty and strength in the world, in the background, and the gravemounds of the Han Dynasty emperors, as large as the pyramids, dividing the horizon north of the river into equal segments.

The Wei is crossed on large scows polled over the river, and a stretch of six miles of rich, level valley land, belonging, one is told, to the private estate of Tuchun Chen Shu-fan, is traversed. At least half of this acreage is planted out, this spring, to poppy. Beyond this, one crosses the Ching river, and enters the jurisdiction of the Chin Kuo Chun. Hu Li-seng, the moving spirit of this coterie, has issued pleas to the people not to be led astray by the bad example of their neighbors to the south whom Tuchun Chen allows to produce the drug: his manifestos may or may not be more sincere than the suppression proclamations of the Tuchun, but black opium in the shape of a chewing-gum stick containing enough for four good smokes may be bought anywhere in his territory for twenty coppers.

Official opium production under the Sian government is within the province of the provincial treasurer, and is laid, by many Chinese residents, at the door of this gentleman rather than the Tuchun or Governor. This much is probably true: these chief officials would be as content if the revenue they require from the treasurer did not originate in opium, but one may believe that their concern over the matter does not go so far as to relieve the incumbent of this unfortunate office of the necessity of supplying amounts which could be got from no other visible source. Again, were they uncompromisingly opposed to the raising of money in this immoral way, they could easily and quickly cashier the offending official. Their tolerance of Mr. Kao in this post implies their acquiescence in his policy. The provincial treasury, according to Sian natives close to official life, plans to collect eight million dollars Mexican from land tax on poppy cultivation this year. The impost per mou demanded by the treasury averages eleven taels, but this is increased by the officials through whom it passes, *a la Mandarin*, until the amount the peasant is compelled to pay reaches seventy to one hundred dollars. If the officials are not content with the first collection, made in advance of the planting, their frequently exploited scheme is to post the Presidential Mandates imposing severe penalties upon poppy raisers, declare the already mulcted planters to be infractors of the law, and extort from them ruinous fines.

The collection of the original opium imposts and succeeding fines is commonly done by military force, on a per section basis; an entire area being declared to be poppy-raising and all the farmers therein, whether they individually are growing the plant or not, compelled to pay or suffer the confiscation of their property and penal servitude. Such methods serve to coerce many peasants in the rich bottom lands who of their own free will would not cultivate the drug-plant, to do so in order to enable themselves to meet the extortion. It is under such circumstances that the plowing up of wheat or other crops to set out poppy, usually takes place. The observer is led to believe that there has been less of this done than reports would indicate; where it has, however, occurred, it is more due to the venality of the official than of the farmer. An instance which came under observation of the writer was that of a Christian proselyte of a village only a few miles from Sian who, although he had not planted poppy, lived in a "poppy area," and who fled from his home before the military detachment sent to "collect." He, and others who fled, were declared outlaws, captured in a neighboring hsien, and subjected to long imprisonment. The village was "punished" by the soldiers for allowing members of its community to escape. It will take years to repair the ruin done, and recover the past prosperity, and meanwhile the section is set down by the officials as one of the areas which should appeal to foreign benevolence. These features of the drug cultivation lead to swifter, if less thorough, ruin than the addiction to the drug itself, rapidly becoming almost universal among those able to procure it.

According to native informants and missionaries, familiar with the situation in their province, the chief areas of poppy production this year are on the lowlands of the Han River, in the south of the province, in the counties of Hsienyang, Chengku, Paoch'eng and Mienhsien; and the Wei river, in the center of the province, in the counties of Hu-i, Tungchow (Tali), Hsingp'ing, Wukung, Fufeng, and Ch'isan. The area already mentioned along the Wei River directly north of Sian is one of the lesser in importance. These areas are said to average an output of two hundred ounces of raw opium in the black viscous form per mou. In some districts of the province where the poppy could be commercially grown the loyal magistrates, being men of unusual morality, are really making a commendable battle against the illicit cultivation. Their success demonstrates that opium-raising is, contrary to the usual representation, the easiest criminal tendency in the world to stamp out, requiring only honest and determined local officials to bring about this end. The Chinese peasantry accepts almost without question the mandate of its magistrate upon this matter: it is docile and amenable beyond belief, but shrewd to detect whether or not the magistrate be sincere and determined. Since such is the case, the culpability for the drug production must in every case be placed first upon not the people, but the official closest to the people, and he should, if he be under constraint from authorities above, be compelled to show evidence of this situation. As long as the problem of opium-cultivation suppression is attacked only from above it can never be solved. Higher officials can always put on a righteous mien, at the same time indirectly compelling their subordinates to continue the evil practice by demanding from them revenues which their local areas of jurisdiction can produce in no other way.

As the traveler goes on through Shensi toward Kansu, particularly if he takes the southern route up the Wei river through Fenghsiang, stronghold of the Tangs, and recently Kuo Chien, he hears unique stories of opium growing, raids and collections, many with a humorous touch, yet all serious as showing the outstanding cause of the present deteriorated and ragged aspect of this ancient center of China's glory.

In Lichuan Hsien, the magistrate is a Kansu man and former secretary to Chen Shu-fan, who himself bears the symptoms. He has issued a local paper currency which he is putting into circulation in the country. Since the value of this is dependent upon the magistrate's retention of his post and will not to repudiate it, it has naturally fallen below par. The magistrate's own drug shops are, however, under more or less of an obligation to accept the magistrate's own note issue at face value. Thus an incentive is added for the spending of this currency for the opiate, where it will "bring its money's worth." Prehaps the best tale to be picked up is that of Miss Swanson and the Wukung magistrate. It is illuminating as to the official attitude toward both famine relief and opium. The magistrate, apparently pressed by the provincial treasury at Sian for payment of his county's levy of opium tax, and under the conception that Miss Swanson, the local missionary, could obtain unlimited foreign philanthropic funds, sent upon three successive days

to the mission a proposal that, since relief was not urgently necessary to the welfare of his people but the payment of this tax was, the relief committee lend him from their funds $90,000. Mex in security for which he offered to place the entire city in pawn.

The moment one crosses the border from Shensi into Kansu he is struck by the contrast between the people of the two provinces. There is about the Kansuites a freshness, frankness, physical vigor and joy of life which seems to have been lost by the dwellers in the Province of Departed Glory. More than one factor, of course, may be found to contribute to this condition. In Kansu exists the spur of uncongested frontier life, and the exhilerating effect of contact with other races and creeds. But one cannot but think that a great measure of the material and spiritual superiority of the Kansu people is due to their freedom from contamination by opium.

This freedom, which may be in large measure credited to the hatred of the Mohammedan proportion of the population for the narcotic, is now gravely imperiled. The corrupting factor is General Kung, Defense Commissioner for Lungnan Tao, the southeastern department of the province. He is an Anhwei man, an adherent of the Anfu Clique, and a political accessory of Tuchun Chen Shu-fan. He is hated by the Mohammedan military faction of the northwest of the province, and is the rival of the Ninghsia Ma's for the Lanchow Tuchunate. Several years ago Kung encouraged the planting of opium in the bottomland of the upper Wei River. Reports arriving at Peking instigated the Peking government to send Wang Hu, now Governor of Kiangsu, to Kansu to investigate. The results of the investigation placed Kung in a position of irregularity, and to save himself he brought on a skirmish with the provincial government. Peace was soon made, and he was brought back into the fold, but Tuchun Chang Kwang-chien, who, whatever accusations he may be open to, has to his credit eight years of practically opium-free administration, managed to curb Kung's opium-cultivating proclivities until the Mohammedan element forced him from office last February.

With Chang out, and provincial authority practically non-existent, Kung has this spring, one is told, managed to get in a bumper acreage of poppy. The influence of his policy has resulted in some acreage being sown in Lungtung Tao, to the north, and other parts of the province. Acting Tuchun Lu is said to be opposed to the cultivation, as evidenced by the freedom from poppy of Lungtung during his occupation of the defense commissionership in Pingliang. With his departure from Pingliang for Lanchow, however, there is some poppy being sown in Lungtung. The present Defense Commissioner Chang's attitude toward the matter is said by local residents to be not altogether honest.

The Magistrate of Chingning, one of the heaviest-hit quake districts, who professes to be unconditionally opposed to opium cultivation, tells that a relative of this Defense Commissioner Chang, owning land in his county, under clandestine promise of the latters protection, planted poppy. The magistrate (this is his own story) realizing that he could not openly oppose the military, cunningly evolved the scheme of appointing, with great ceremony and public announcement, this poppy-grower as opium-suppression commissioner for the county, compelling him to pull up his own plants in order to preserve his "face."

Another story widely told in Pingliang is to the effect that the Taoyin's office let it be known that a proclamation (not to be posted) authorizing poppy plantation had been received and lay in the office. Some farmers, encouraged thereby, set out the weed. Whereupon the Taoyin posted the real mandate of the Peking government forbidding cultivation upon heavy penalties. The Taoyin found it necessary to impose and collect fines and confiscate the crop, which, however, since it was rather late to plant anything else and seemed a pity to allow the land to lie idle, he turned over to his own retainers to bring to maturity and gather.

These stories must always be taken with a grain of salt, but they almost equally always have a basis of fact.

The traveler comes across remote valleys in the mountains of Kansu where the inhabitants have for generations grown poppy for their own production, He may strike in, hungry, at Ta Wai Chien in Kuyuan Hsien, and be informed that there is nothing but eggs to eat because the valley produces only opium and no rice nor millet; or he may come over some of the longest li in the world to a late stop in the inn at Heh Cheng-tze, in Haicheng District, where the guest is offered the pipe with the delightful air of a host fulfilling a recognized practice of hospitality. But the truth is that Kansu is at present more indanger of falling prey to opium plantation than at any previous time. If this province follows the lead of Shensi in defiance of Peking, it may be taken as demonstration that the Peking government has entirely lost its effectiveness in the prevention of drug production, and that the only hope lies in direct foreign restraint. This, indeed, is what was proposed to the writer by Ma Hung-bin, nephew of Ma Fu-hsiang, at present in command of the Mohammedan military on the Yellow River, and Chen Bi-hwai, Taoyin of Ninghsia, one of the most experienced and ablest officials of the province, a descendent of the Hunan line of officials who suppressed the Mohammedan crusade of fifty years ago who has yet been able to successfully administer a Mohammedan populace and retain the respect of the Mohammedan military chiefs for twenty-odd years. These men suggested that, considering feebleness of the central government, an advisory council with a majority of Chinese members but foreign chairmen should sit at Peking upon matters which the Cabinet finds itself unable to control, enforcing its decisions, particularly, as in the case of opium, in matters involving the fulfilment of foreign treaty, by foreign military if necessary. Whatever may be the opinion of the writer or his readers as to the impracticability of this scheme, it is worthy of note as evidencing the concern of these two officials over the matter, and the cruciality of the position in which they conceive their province to be.

Opium-growing in China is, along with militarism, a symptom of the moral degeneracy of her rulers, who are motivated, not with the impulse to build up a populace and country which will sustain a glorious dynasty, as was the case with the great emperors of the past, but to milk a quick fortune out of the populace and escape to Tientsin.

In regard to the territories north of the Great Wall, some poppy has been grown during recent years in the remote mountain regions of Suiyuan and Chahaer. Last year poppy was grown in the open valley country of Salachi hsien, the largest of the thirteen counties of the Suiyuan district. The magistrate was, in consequence, changed, but the present magistrate appears to manifest little more zeal than his predecessor in regard to suppression, if reports of the natives can be believed.

Tangkou, Mongolia.

The Supreme Court in China

BY F. T. CHENG

THE most important legal institution in China today, unquestionably, is the Supreme Court, the origin of which is generally not well known, and about which little has been written. It was in the latter part of the reign of Emperor Kwang Hsu when the Chinese people had their first awakening and when the highest judicial organ in the land was created. At its inception it was not viewed as having any importance, inasmuch as an independent judiciary was a thing inconceivable in a monarchical country. In those days, no legal training was expected of the judges, and the prevalent idea was that the best essayist would make the best judge. Upon its organization the Supreme Court was staffed by officials belonging to the old school, who knew little about modern jurisprudence, and consequently its accomplishments at that period were small indeed.

Some rules called the "Law of the Organization of the Supreme Court" were promulgated for the government of the court, and these were replaced in the first year of the reign of Emperor Hsuan Tung by the "Law of the Organization of the Judiciary," which constituted the first attempt to put the various grades of courts on a systematic basis by dividing them into local, district, and high courts with the Supreme Court at the head. Being an experiment, the scheme was not fully carried out. For half a dozen years, the Supreme Court functioned in a haphazard manner, and was more or less in a trial stage.

Together with the establishment of the Republic of China in 1912, however, came the needed reforms in the Supreme Court as well as in other branches of the government. The first measure of reform was the "separation of powers" which was effected under the Provisional Constitution of the newly formed Republic, and which enabled the Supreme Court to secure its independence. Following the separation of powers, the court was able to work in a way worthy of its name.

First of all, the highest judicial organ with all obstacles removed, underwent a reorganization by a complete change of its personnel. Men who had acquired a special legal training were employed and given positions of responsibility. The decision then made to have trained judges has been adhered to religiously. All of the judges of the Supreme Court, about thirty in number, are graduates of either universities (most of which are foreign) or special law schools. Detailed information concerning this aspect of the administration of the court can be found in the *"Concise Statement of the Statistics of the Supreme Court"*, an English edition of which has been recently published.

Second, the Supreme Court secured its independence not without a severe struggle. Two instances may be given to show how it fought its way to its present freedom from molestation in the performance of its duties. One of them incidentally recalls two well known cases furnished by the history of the English Constitution, viz, *Ashby vs White* and *Stockdale vs Hansard*. In 1915 when the late President Yuan Shih-kai literally had "law in his mouth and fortune in his hand", he ordered the Ministry of Justice to instruct the Procurator-General to institute prosecution in the Supreme Court against the then Civil Governor of a certain province for misappropriation of public funds. At the preliminary examination held by a judge of the Supreme Court, it was found that there was no evidence to support the charge, and the case was accordingly dismissed. President Yuan, who expected a conviction, was much offended, and vented his wrath upon the defiant judge. He instructed the president of the administrative court to inquire into the conduct of the man who tried the case. Of course, nothing wrong was found, and as a last means of gratifying himself, President Yuan reprimanded the judge for being "too subservient to the law!"—a phrase that has since become historic.

The other occasion on which the Supreme Court had to fight for its independence, and emerged triumphant, was when it came into collison with Parliament on the question of jurisdiction over election cases. In 1916 when Parliament reassembled after the death of Yuan Shih-kai, it was contended by the majority of its members that no appeal in election cases should be laid before the Supreme Court because the law was silent on the point relating to election; but the Supreme Court replied that, according to its interpretation of the law, appeal in such cases should be allowed and it accordingly took up the appeals then pending for trial. The bold attitude it maintained led Parliament to pass resolutions denouncing its decisions and declaring them to be null and void. Despite the government being then on the side of Parliament, the Supreme Court was firm in its attitude, pointing out that since it had the power to interpret the law, its decision was final, and that though Parliament could make law its resolutions had not the force of law. Reason in the end prevailed and Parliament gave in.

Having established its independence, the Supreme Court has acquired a rank equal to that of any Ministry. As far as its judicial powers are concerned, it may be compared to the House of Lords or the judicial committee of the Privy Council in England or the Court of Cassation in France. It tries appeals, civil as well as criminal, as the ultimate court of appeal, and cases of offence against the internal security of the State or against its friendly relations with foreign powers; it has jurisdiction as a court of first instance and its decision, as is mentioned elsewhere, is final. The Supreme Court of China, however, has other powers which, perhaps, are not possessed by the highest court of any other nation.

The Chief Executive of the country, if impeached by Parliament, is, according to the Provisional Constitution of the Republic of China, to be tried by the Supreme Court, although a special sitting composed of nine judges has to be formed for such purpose. By far the most important power it possesses is the power of interpretation. Fuller information about this aspect of the Court's administration will be found in Tables II, XXVII, and XXVIII of the *"Concise Statement of the Statistics of the Supreme Court."*

Through the exercise of that power the Supreme Court has been able to help the lower courts in solving many legal problems that come up from time to time in the course of their administration of justice, especially in connection with the cases where the law seems doubtful or where express provisions are apparently wanting. It has now become a matter of daily occurrence that requests for interpretations are made to the Supreme Court, so much so that the material resulting from such interpretations has reached several volumes. To this must be added the many volumes of case decisions that have been built up by the Supreme Court.

Under the principle early laid down that "civil cases are decided first according to express provisions of law; in the absence of express provisions, then according to customs; and in the absence of customs, then according to legal principles," the Supreme Court often has to discharge a task that in fact belongs to the legislator; for, since the civil code of the Republic has not yet been promulgated and the civil provisions of the Code of the Ching Dynasty that continue in force are too scanty to meet adequately the many new problems which are constantly presenting themselves for solution, the court is often obliged to resort to the principles of law which, in the opinion of the judge when confronted with a point that is not covered by any express provisions or customs, should apply in conformity to justice and reason. In practice many of the principles are imported from Western jurisprudence.

Thanks to the patient labor of the last few years, China now possesses a body of principles capable of dealing with any ordinary case that may come up for decision, and these principles serve as a valuable guide to the courts below and are daily applied. If a comparison is needed, the body of principles thus created by the Supreme Court may in some measure be compared to those created by the old English Court of Chancery, for in both cases they are to supplement the law itself. If the comparison is carried a little further, it is hoped before long to arrive at the period which Eldon reached in the development of English equitable principles, that is to say, the body of principles created is so complete that it will be unnecessary to create new ones, just as that great English judge Eldon refused to extend the equity jurisdiction. The laws resulting from decisions and interpretations are being translated into English to show how justice is administered in modern China.

Another feature of the Supreme Court which is interesting concerns its procedure, a detailed account of which was given in the late *"Supreme Court Regulations."* Although these regulations have now been replaced by new ones, the procedure of the Court remains substantially the same, and, in order to give the public some idea of this aspect of the administration of the Court, the following extract from the *Journal of Comparative Legislation and International Law*, which forms part of a review of the regulations concerned, may be quoted:

"The Court itself prescribes the form of pleadings or documents used in the proceedings before it. These regulations are not the equivalent of the English Annual Practice, though the volume contains much of the material contained in an edition of the English Rules of Court. It is perhaps too early a day yet to look for a pure book indicating procedure with illustrative cases. The Supreme Court is, of course, a Court of Appeal, though it is charged with other duties.

"The documents in civil cases consist of a Statement of Appeal, and a reply, and these, with the records of the case and all necessary supplementary documents, are considered by the judge, who, after investigation, reports to the Chief of the Division whether in his opinion it is a cause to be dealt with, and if so, in what fashion. The chief decides the course to be adopted and the judge in charge reinvestigates and reports. If the case is one that, according to the rules of procedure, should be orally tried and assigned in Court the date is fixed by the judges in charge. When the argument is concluded the judge in charge proceeds to reinvestigate the case and submits a report to the Chief of the Division, which, where the chief directs, is in writing. The judges of the division then meet, discuss and decide the case.

"The procedure laid down in the regulations is somewhat elaborate, but a large number of cases are swept away on the preliminary investigation, while in all substantial cases the fullest consideration at the hands of several judges is secured, and technical objections by one cannot hinder a decision. However, it is not proposed here to attempt to describe the procedure in detail. The goal aimed at is the creation of machinery which will secure a full consideration of cases that deserve further legal discussion while discouraging in every way possible frivolous appeals."

Last, it may be mentioned that the recent appointment of Dr. Wang Chung-hui as the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court has, in consequence of his wide judicial experience, added new force to the Supreme Court, and his election by the Council of the League of Nations as a member for the revision of the League Covenant pays a deserved compliment to the chief of the highest court of China.

The Trade of China 1920†

BY J. W. H. FERGUSON
Statiscal Secretary, Chinese Maritime Customs

THE year 1920 has been a period of general economic readjustment throughout the world, consequent upon the conditions left by the war. This transition from the post-war position with its concomitant evils of currency and credit inflation, diminished production, high cost of living, and instability of foreign exchanges, to more or less normal peace-time conditions has necessarily affected international trade relations and vitally influenced commercial activity and the trend of trade in the leading countries of the world. When the year opened it was felt that a prosperous period might well be expected, and it was hoped that the rise in prices which had proceeded almost uninterruptedly since the early part of 1919 bringing riches in its wake would continue unchecked for a further indefinite period of time. What the reasons were for this exceptional growth in prices has been so much discussed and written about* that it need only be very briefly mentioned here that *decrease of production*, as the direct result of destruction of human life and property and the devastation of large tracts of countries by the war, and *increase of consumption*, the natural consequence of the additional spending power placed in the hands of the public, which was brought about by *credit and currency inflation*, were among the chief causes contributing to this state of affairs, while *profiteering*, which resulted from the scarcity of goods, did much to force up prices already ascending.

Against all expectations, however, the turn in the tide became already noticeable in the beginning of 1920, in some countries earlier than in others. In Japan prices were still rising in March; and although slight reductions occurred in the prices of commodities such as silk, cotton, and rice, the striking break did not occur until the first weeks in April. In the United States prices continued to

*For an authoritative statement, see, among other publications, the "Declaration by the Supreme Council of the Peace Conference of the Economic Conditions of the World," approved by the Supreme Council on the 8th March 1920.

† From Report and Abstract of Statistics. The Maritime Customs, Statistical Series, Part I.

advance until April, showed a slight decline in May, and since then have continued to seek lower levels. British prices reached the maximum at the end of March and have since then been decreasing, the reductions becoming more pronounced as the year advanced, the principal items affected being textiles and non-ferrous metals. Similar price movements are recorded in Canada, France, Italy, and other countries. This downward trend in wholesale commodity prices in the leading industrial centres of the world, caused among other reasons, by restriction of credits for speculative purposes, heavy taxation, exchange difficulties, and by a steady falling away of demand owing to inability on the part of the public to pay the inflated prices ruling, completely altered, the prosperous and promising aspect of economic conditions, which soon became gloomy and depressed, followed by financial and industrial difficulties in all parts, and ending towards the close of the year in a world-wide trade slump extending over all branches of trade and industry, which were left with large accumulations of unsaleable stocks.

If, after these few introductory remarks, we now turn to China, it will be seen that the course of trade here during 1920 presents a curve somewhat similar to that for other parts of the world—a sharp rise at the commencement of the year, followed by a short period of hesitation and indecision, and finally a steep and steady decline, with trade almost at a standstill at the close of the year—proving how closely the economic structures of the several countries in the world are affected by like causes. The fall in the price of silver, discussed in detail elsewhere in this report, coupled with the heavy drop in exchange, were the decisive factors which brought about this result. The low exchange effectively stemmed the tide of foreign imports, which was running high owing to the favorable exchange ruling before the top of the curve was reached, but did not materially assist exports, since a diminished demand from abroad and low prices in foreign markets, which found themselves overstocked with unsaleable Far Eastern products, rendered the exportation of China's staple commodities unremunerative. Unfortunately, to these adverse circumstances, which hampered the unrestricted flow of trade, must be added the unsettled state of the country during 1920, which was opposed to peaceful development of commerce and industry. A terrible famine, covering the greater part of Shantung, Chihli, Honan, Shansi, and Shensi provinces, is causing much anxiety. A conservative estimate places the number of the afflicted at approximately 30 millions; and although the government, assisted by several international societies, has instituted energetic relief measures, and a surtax on Customs duties* is being arranged to supply much-needed funds in addition to the munificent sums generously contributed by foreign countries, it is to be feared that a large proportion of the population in the region mentioned is doomed. Furthermore, a disastrous earthquake occurred in the north of Kansu province on December 16, resulting in serious damage to property, the obliteration of several villages, and severe loss of life.

There yet remains to be considered the obscure internal political situation: little, if any, progress was made during the year in composing the differences which keep North and South apart. In the North the members of the Anfu Club made Tuan Ch'i-jui (段祺瑞) their head, with a view to suppress their opponents and usurp political authority by means of military force; subsequently the Anfu forces were attacked by the Chihli and Fengtien troops commanded by Generals Ts'ao Kun (曹錕), Chang Tso-lin (張作霖), and Wu P'ei-fu (吳佩孚). Fighting took place in the metropolitan district in July. At last, owing to internal disagreement, the Anfu party could not stand together, and therefore suffered defeat. In the South the situation was more complicated. Early in the year the Ts'en Chun-hsuan (岑春煊) faction had succeeded in ousting from the Canton Military government the Constitutionalists under Dr. Sun Yat Sen's leadership. The former were, however, in turn drive out by General Ch'en Ch'iung-ming (陳炯明); this enabled Dr. Sun's *regime* to be restored to power towards the end of the year. Besides the quarrel between North and South, which may be regarded as the main issue in the political arena, there were several interprovincial disturbances and differences, which, in many cases, ended in a clash of arms. In China's foreign relations the question of outstanding importance, as far as the general public is concerned, was the withdrawal, by Presidential Mandate on the September 23, of official recognition of the Russian Minister at Peking, an appointee of the last Czarist government. The immediate result of this was that the Russian Consular officials ceased to function in China, and the extraterritorial rights hitherto enjoyed by Russian subjects in this country were declared to be in abeyance; in addition, the Russian settlements at Tientsin and Hankow were taken over by representatives of the Chinese government.

It is as surprising as it is satisfactory that, in the face of such a combination of adverse circumstances as narrated in the preceding paragraphs—political strife and disturbances, famine, earthquake, fall in price of silver, and the world trade depression— the total value of the foreign trade of China in 1920, as well as the Customs revenue collection, should yet exceed the totals recorded for previous years.

The following notes briefly describe conditions and the trend of trade during the year at the various treaty ports:

Manchurian Ports—Trade conditions at the northern ports—Aigun, Sansing, Manchouli, Suifenho, and Harbin—continued to be very abnormal throughout the year. Confusion caused by the political situation, dearth of rain, consequent low water in the Sungari, and the predatory excursions of roving bands of *hung-hu-tzu* all combined to frustrate any serious attempt to resuscitate trade in general. Wolfram ore (976 piculs) was imported for the first time through Manchouli, a fact worthy of note in view of the world-wide demand for its derivatives. Shortage of rolling-stock and high freights charged by the Chinese Eastern Railway account for a large decline in exports, especially beans, beancake, and wheat, at Suifenho. The disturbed state of the country around Hunchun caused by marauding troops of bandits, culminating in two attacks on the town—on the September 12 and on the October, 2 when the Japanese Consulate was burned,—naturally had an injurious effect on the conditions of trade in this part of Kirin province, although the harvest was unusually abundant. Some timber was floated down from the interior, and a fair amount of beans and millet exported to Seishin, in Korea, but during the second half of the year trade was practically at a standstill. At Antung trade was brisk during the first quarter of the year, especially cotton piece goods imported and bean products and cereals exported showing considerable advances until

*Collection of this surtax began on the March 1, 1921.

the financial and economic crises in Japan made their influence felt during the second quarter of the year; beans and silk products were also adversely affected by the fall in silver and the low prices obtaining in Japan, which depressed the market and resulted in the closing of several silk filatures, bean mills, and sawmills. The crop of wild silk cocoons was reported satisfactory, but the export of cocoons did not come up to expectation. Owing to prolonged drought during the first part of the year, the worst known during recent times, it was feared that crops in South Manchuria would be far below the average. The districts south of Moukden, such as Liaoyang, Fushun, and Newchwang, were most affected. Fortunately, copious rainfall during June and the following months relieved the situation, and the crops eventually proved above the average. Conditions at Dairen during the year were much influenced, firstly, by the political situation and developments in North Manchuria and, secondly, by the serious and general business depression which occurred in Japan, with which country Dairen entertains intimate commercial relations. The difficulties of transport over the Chinese Eastern Railway, which was erratic and unreliable, coupled with the never-ending depreciation of the rouble, which for all practical trade purposes has now ceased to possess any monetary value, were serious obstacles against the extension of commercial transactions between Dairen on the one hand and North Manchuria on the other. An improvement in traffic conditions was noticeable during the second quarter of the year, while movements of goods along the South Manchuria Railway compared favorably with 1919, when military transportation overtaxed the traffic. The unsatisfactory economic situation in Japan, already referred to, which set in towards April and rapidly embraced the entire country, soon spread to Dairen and South Manchuria. The import market was severely affected, and the simultaneous fall in silver rendered matters worse. The South Manchuria Railway Company continued the sound policy of consolidating its position by introducing various improvements and replenishing rolling-stock, although the general tightness of the money market prevented the full year's programme being carried out. Drastic measures of retrenchment were instituted by the company, and it is reliably reported that the service of some 9,000 employes of all ranks, of whom 4,000 were Japanese and the remainder Chinese, were dispensed with. This wholesale reduction of staff, it is worthy of note, was carried out successfully and without friction, the company using its best endeavors to find other employment for the discharged employes. That the company views the future hopefully is, however, shown by the increasing of its capital from 200 million to 420 million gold yen, which was duly approved by the Imperial Japanese Diet. At Newchwang prospects for a good year appeared favorable until the situation in Japan cast a gloom over the trade of this port also, with the usual result of tightness in the money market, restriction of purchasing power, etc. This, coupled with speculation in silver and a general decrease in demand from abroad, is mainly responsible for the trade depression that marked the close of the year.

North China Ports.—It was to be expected that the economic life of the northern provinces would be seriously hindered by the abnormal conditions which were the natural result of the famine which devastated a great block of country, composed of parts of Shantung, Chihli, Honan, Shansi, and Shensi provinces. The greater part of the hinterland for which Tientsin, Chefoo, and Kiaochow are the natural trade outlets has had to be eliminated from a trading point of view, since it neither possessed the requisite purchasing power to enable it to absorb the usual quantity of foreign imports nor could be drawn upon for its customary supply of raw material for export. Add to this the general disorganization caused by the fall in sterling exchange, the business depression in Europe and America, and, as especially affecting Kiaochow, the financial crisis in Japan, and the unsatisfactory trade results in this part of the country will be readily understood. At Tientsin over-speculation and neglect of settling exchange when the time was propitious resulted in a serious crisis in the piece goods market. High prices at the close of 1919 had resulted in the purchase and shipment of large consignments of native produce, which, when they reached their destination in Europe and America, found the markets against them and were unsaleable even at heavy sacrifices. In America abundant supplies of South American and Mediterranean wools depressed prices to such an extent that the carpet mills—the principal consumers of Chinese wool—could purchase low-grade clothing wools cheaper than the original cost in China of more inferior filling wools, which accordingly could find no buyer. The cotton crop did not come up to the 1919 level owing to lack of rain. The usual demand from America was lacking, and in the absence of this sustaining factor the year closed on a weak market, with ample stocks on hand. At Chefoo lace and hair nets did well, although, in connexion with the latter, malpractices and failure to keep up to standard quality did much to hamper the healthy development of a promising industry. In the beginning of the year the government authorized the formation of an international commission for the improvement of silk, which, by the introduction of improved and up-to-date methods, will, it is confidently expected, succeed in infusing new life in an industry which is at present languishing for lack of scientific and business-like treatment. The Kiaochow Customs records the continued exportation of Paulownia wood, while iron pyrites from the Tzechwan mine and phosphate rocks from Haichow (already alluded to in last year's report) appear for the first time as exports in the returns of this port.

Upper Yangtze Ports—Although fair crops were reported from Szechuan and the outlook at the opening of the year looked promising, the hopes for a prosperous year, such as found expression in the report for 1919, were not realized, mainly owing to political strife and fighting between the two rival factions, consisting of the Yunnan-Kweichow combination, commanded by General T'ang Chi-yao (唐繼堯), the Tuchun of Yunnan, and the Szechwan forces under the Tuchun of the province, General Hsiung K'o-wu (熊克武). Brigandage was rife throughout the period under review, and junk traffic and native trade was constantly interfered with, foreign travelers being by no means free from molestation. It would lead us too far to follow closely the vicissitudes in the field of the two opposing commanders; but it may be noted here that fighting in the vicinity of Chungking, at that time occupied by the Yun-Kuei troops, complicated the situation from the commercial point of view. The Southern forces gained

the upper hand at the beginning of July, when, after seven weeks' fighting, occurred the collapse before the Yunnan-Kweichow alliance of the forces of General Hsiung, who evacuated Chengtu on the July, 10 the province thus passing under the domination of the South-western Confederacy. The victory was short-lived, however, as a turn of the wheel of fortune brought Tuchun Hsiung back again in Chengtu in the beginning of September, after which the Yun-Kuei forces were finally defeated and obliged to relax their hold on the Upper Yangtze region. Chungking was reoccupied by Szechwanese troops on the October 15. It need hardly be remarked that under these circumstances trade was severely handicapped. Foreign piece goods fell off considerably, and Chinese produce exported likewise did badly. Discontent among the soldiery at Ichang culminated in an open mutiny on the November, 29 when the city was looted and burned in several places. The damage is said to run into several millions of taels. The Ichang sesamum seed crop was favorable. A demand from Szechwan for cotton yarn was the cause of increased transhipments of this article, while Szechwan brown sugar, owing to its cheapness, advanced considerably, foreign refined sugar showing a proportionate falling off. Steam navigation on the Upper Yangtze continues to increase, and it is satisfactory to record that three new steamers were placed on the Ichang-Chungking route, one of these, the *Loongmow*, owned by Messrs. Mackenzie & Co., having been specially constructed at Shanghai for the Upper Yangtze trade. At Yochow continued increases in the export of wood oil and ramie deserve mention. Changsha reports a satisfactory export trade as a result of considerable increases in antimony (both crude and regulus), lead, lead ore, and rice, of which 2 million piculs were specially allowed by the Central government to be exported coastwise.

Lower Yangtze Ports.—This group of ports, comprising Hankow, Kiukiang, Wuhu, Nanking, and Chinkiang, passed through an eventful year. Here also fighting between rival factions struggling for supremacy profoundly upset local conditions, hampered trade, and at times seriously interfered with railway traffic and the free movement of merchandise. A fair import trade in foreign piece goods at Hankow, where especially English sheetings and printed and dyed cottons showed substantial increases over arrivals in 1919, promised well at the opening of the year, only to show disappointing results as the season advanced, and the fall in exchange began to influence this market. Indian yarn did not do as well as was expected; but products of the local factories, such as Hupeh shirtings and native cotton yarn, continued to find a favorable market in ever increasing quantities. Of sesamum seed, beans, and beancake a certain amount was exported, but the year's results in these were disappointing. Owing to the closing of the four local brick-tea factories, the importation of foreign tea has ceased, and the tea season generally left very much to be desired. The continued development of Hankow as an industrial centre of growing importance was again emphasised by the establishment of new mills and factories, which resulted in the increased importation of steel manufactures and machinery. The Customs returns also record an increased number of cars and rolling-stock imported for the local railways. At Kiukiang the season's teas were excellent in color, flavor, and strength; but, notwithstanding the good quality shipments declined heavily, and the prospects for the tea trade are far from bright, mainly owing to the absence of demand from abroad. A good rice crop in Anhwei, China's rice-growing province *par excellence*, left an ample margin for export, which was easily disposed of, even at such enhanced prices as $7.80 and $7.40 per *shih* of 140 catties for first and second qualities respectively. New mining enterprises are being established and would appear to be doing well, judging by the growing exportation from Wuhu of iron ore, the greater part of which is sent to Japan. That the local authorities are alive to the future possibilities of the cotton industry is evidenced by the free distribution made to cotton-growing centers by the Provincial Bureau of Industries of selected cotton seed procured from Tungchow (通州), Kiangsu. The cultivation of tobacco in North Anhwei is also reported making striking progress. Nanking, with Pukow on the opposite side of the Yangtze River, is in the enviable position of being served, on both sides of the river, by two well-managed and up-to-date railway systems traversing fertile and thickly-populated tracts of country. Being also accessible to deepdraught ocean-going vessels, it has the advantage of being able to ship its produce direct to the foreign consumer abroad. English grey and white shirtings were imported in increased quantities during the first half of the year; the importation of kerosene oil is also forging ahead. Among exports, groundnut kernels and leaf tobacco deserve notice. A shipment of 12,500 tons of coal to Denmark and 4,500 tons to America should be specially mentioned; this coal is mined at the Ku Wang mines at Suchow (徐州), and the Chung Hsing mines at Yihsien (嶧縣), in Shantung, both of which are Chinese concerns, with a reputed output of 600 and 900 tons a day respectively.

Central Coast Ports.—Shanghai reports a record year and progress in many directions, notwithstanding the surfeited condition of local markets, resulting from injudicious and speculative buying abroad; the world trade slump, which materially diminished the demand for Chinese produce; the disastrous fall in silver, all the more serious for its unforeseen suddenness; the famine in the northern provinces; and the uneasiness caused by internecine warfare throughout the interior of China,—all combined to leave their mark on the premier trading center of China. Furthermore, the difficulties of the situation as affecting the Chinese population of the Settlements were aggravated by the high price of rice, which in normal times comes to $8 or $9 per *shih*, but rose in July to $17 per *shih*; the price declined later, but not before it had caused several strikes and other labor troubles. As regards imports, cotton piece goods show considerable larger figures, and here again a continued recovery of English cottons calls for mention. Machinery of all kinds likewise made good advances a fact which is explained by the uninterrupted demand therefor from the various kinds of mills and factories which are being installed in growing numbers. Exports did not do as well as in 1919. Silk and silk products suffered severely. Cotton yarn did well enough, although this market was likewise much influenced by the general downward course in prices. An indifferent cotton crop, resulting in reduced supplies, maintained prices at a fair level. The larger consumption by local mills is reported to account for the decreased exportation of

this particular staple. Hangchow reports bad seasons for tea and silk; while at Ningpo the destruction of the local cotton crop by the typhoon which passed over the port in August 1919 has resulted in a greatly diminished exportation of raw cotton during the year under review, which amounts to some 109,000 piculs less than the normal quantity, even after taking into consideration the proportion retained locally for the manufacture of yarn. Wenchow suffered much from the destruction of both rice crops by typhoons, the resultant distress being only partly relieved by the importation of large quantities of rice free of duty.

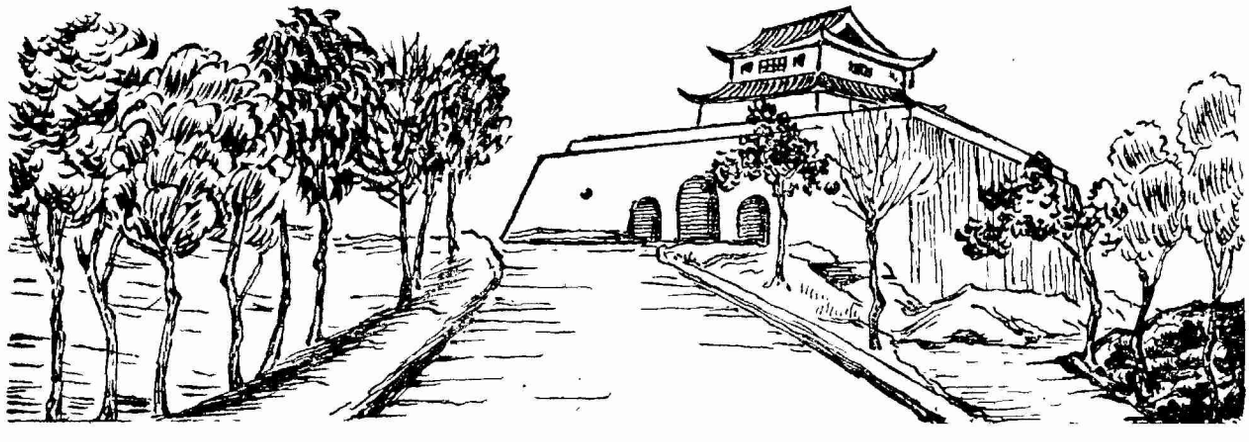
Southern Coast Ports and West River Ports.—The three Fukien ports, Santuao, Foochow, and Amoy, report an uneventful year. The first rice crop was satisfactory, but the second one suffered from abundant rains towards the middle of the year, resulting in the worst floods known since 1914. Tea did badly again, notwithstanding the support given by the temporary remission of export duty on all varieties exported abroad. Molybdenum ore from Yungtaihsien, in Fukien, exported through the Foochow Customs, is likely to have a great future, as it is required to produce a new high-speed steel—molybdenum steel—as well as on account of its comparative rarity. Camphor, timber, and poles continue to show marked advances. At Amoy the revival of the native sugar industry presents an interesting feature, large quantities of brown sugar having been exported to the northern ports, chiefly Tientein. Cotton and woollen goods imported show fair increases here, but steadily falling figures for the importation of Indian cotton yarn prove that the Shanghai-made product is gaining in popularity. Swatow records a healthy growth of the native weaving industry at Tenghai (澄海) and Chaochow (潮州), the output of which, consisting chiefly of striped cotton cloth, a ready sale, not merely locally but principally in Hongkong, the Straits Settlements, and Bangkok. Indian yarn is rapidly losing its footing, being replaced by Shanghai factory yarn, the fineness and quality of which have of late much improved. Only in the coarser product of 10 counts does Bombay yarn retain the lead. Two new canning factories were added to the three establishments already existing at Swatow. Canton and the West River ports suffered severely from the political chaos in Kwangtung and Kwangsi, resulting in open war fare between the various opposing factions, which brought trade on the West and East Rivers practically to a standstill; add to this the further catastrophe in that the silk crop, Canton's staple export, was one of the worst on record, and it will be easily seen how far from flourishing conditions were. Nevertheless, there are signs that trade in the Two Kwangs, although stagnant at present, will no doubt revive and resume its former prosperity as soon as quiet has been restored.

Southern Frontier Ports.—The Yunnan tin trade was in a weak condition, owing to lack of demand from America, which, it is reported, is now supplying its requirements in this commodity by the purchase of Bolivian tin. The high exchange rate during the first part of the year made competition with Singapore tin impossible. A remarkable revival in the import trade of raw cotton from Burma is reported from Szemao. The two import staples at Tengyueh, namely, cotton yarn and raw cotton, reached satisfactory totals during the year, the slump in prices in Burma and a temporary lowering of caravan freight rendering sale in Yunnan profitable.

CUSTOMS REVENUE

The total Maritime Customs revenue for 1920 was Hk. Tls. 49,819,885, showing, as compared with the collection of 1919, an increase of Hk. Tls. 3,810,725, and, as compared with that of 1913—the last normal year before the war,—an increase of Hk. Tls. 5,850,032. Expressed in sterling at the average exchange rate for the year of 6s. 9½d., the total collection for 1920 amounts to £16,918,002. For all the four quarters of the year the figures were larger than those for the same period of 1919, the March quarter alone surpassing the first quarter of 1919 by Hk. Tls. 2,398,684. Import duties show an increase of Hk. Tls. 5,564,689, largely, it may be assumed, owing to the introduction of the Revised Import Tariff, which came into force on the August 1, 1919; but there was a loss of Hk. Tls. 1,959,487 under the heading of export duties. The heading tonnage dues, it is satisfactory to note, reached a total of Hk. Tls. 1,791,744, a gain of Hk. Tls. 347,853 as compared with 1919. Many causes combined to produce this record collection, but the general shipping outlook at date of writing does not warrant the expectation that this figure is likely to be maintained: indeed, it would not be safe to rely on an average collection exceeding Hk. Tls. 1,400,000. Among the individual port collections a remarkable increase of Hk. Tls. 4,543,310 in the Shanghai collection should especially be brought to notice; Dairen and Canton registered gains of Hk. Tls. 345,791 and Hk. Tls. 70,353, respectively; but the collection at Tientsin (and Chinwangtao) was Hk. Tls. 69,746 less than in the year before; while the loss at Hankow, as compared with 1919, amounted to Hk. Tls. 548,597.

(To be Continued Next Issue)



China on the Way to Finding Herself

BY YEE K. YORK

TEN years are but a short period in the life of an individual. What then is a decade in the life of a nation? We are often prone to say that we see a China completely disorganized without the least semblance of unity, with the country in political and financial chaos, overrun by military chieftains, who are ever allying and intriguing against one another for personal gain and power. Such are frequently the most pessimistic and injurious reports and the trend of the world's inkling about her affairs in ignorance of the truth.

But if we are to judge her aright, with but a semblance of justice and breadth of vision in the light of the rise and growth of the great modern nations of the world—like the United States, the British Kingdom, Germany, France, and Japan—are we not urged by reason to modify our forecast of her gloomy future? "Rome was not built in a day;" nor is it true of the United States which fought four long years to decide the union of the Republic and the question of slavery, at a time when the American nation was literally a "house divided against itself," and the American Republic one of distinct North and South. Of China we often hear of the "North against the South," or the "South against the North," but we have yet to be shown when in the history of the Eastern Republic has the people been so divided.

On the other hand, we see a nation of people united—though loosely so on account of the utter lack of communications and hence intercourse, and the enormous area occupying more than a third of continent of Asia, a common desire for peace, independence, and freedom in the pursuit of their diversified occupations—without any desire for untoward molestation. But with this pacific desire, a new spirit has come to the more intelligent and enlightened mass of the people as a whole, a spirit brought forth by the Republic and the trend of events as the consequences of the Great War.

We hear of national aspirations, intrigues, alliances, struggles, justice, and the "equality of the races:" and we also observe both the strength and weakness of the parties at war, and the entailing results. With these came the Twenty-one Demands and the Shantung question, and the people of China thus came to the painful experience and realization of her now helpless position. But what has she done to better prepare herself for future and possible eventualities?

Externally, she has done all within her power to gain the goodwill, sympathy, and confidence of the American Republic; and she went so far as to go directly to the American people. She has formally notified England and the world that she cannot approve and will not permit, if she could, the renewal of an alliance so inimical to her honor, interest, and independence. She has thus protested in her note to England: "If, as hitherto, the terms of the alliance still contain such words as 'China' and 'China's integrity' without China's being a party thereto, it is in fact an affront to the honor and dignity of an independent nation, and the government and people of China cannot allow the matter to pass without expressing their protest."

The President of China has also sent his personal representative, Chu Chi-chien, to pay his respects to the King of England with an autographed letter, which is not without significance in view of its being presented just before the arrival and royal reception being accorded the Japanese Crown Prince at the Imperial Palace; when such a princely visit presages the probable renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance so anomalous not only to the security, peace, and interest of China, but the prestige and growth of British trade, commerce, and influence in the Far East.

As to Russia, China has tactfully and in accordance with international law, abolished the Russian consulates throughout China, and placed the administration of Russian affairs directly under the care of the Chinese Foreign Office, notwithstanding the protest of some of the Treaty Powers, and will eventually completely negotiate anew her relations with the Russian Republic.

As to Germany, China is at present negotiating anew her treaty relations with the German Republic, and the privileges, obligations, as well as limitations of the German people in China will be on an equal footing with Chinese residing in Germany. The note of the Chinese Foreign Office states: "The Chinese government intends to deal with German people in China in the same manner as the German government does with Chinese in Germany." China also had an eye to the future in the protection of her interests and the relation of her present negotiations to the award of Shantung in the Versailles Treaty. In this China required Germany to especially state that: "if she (Germany) perceives any rights and interest which arise and concern China . . . in the Versailles Treaty. . . . the Geman government will make no opposition to China's presentation of her claims in accordance with the present Treaty or with the amended Treaty."

Aside from these, for the last five years, she had been systematizing and codifying her laws for the day when her courts of equity may reasonably be expected to give justice to foreign subjects residing and trading in China. For the final abolition of extraterritoriality, she had studied her grounds well in consultation with her legal foreign advisors and the opinions of her foremost legal experts on international law. China has advanced so far in her preparations that we are now informed that she had instructed her Ministers accredited to Washington, London, and Paris, to formally approach the respective countries with the view of opening direct negotiations tending to its gradual elimination.

Another matter detrimental to the honor and independence of the nation is the system of foreign post offices in China, maintained by the respective Treaty Powers. For their removal, China has approached the International Postal Union Conference, and secured their approval in accord. It now remains to be seen; in view of the effective presentation of her case based upon the efficient handling of postal matters by the Chinese postal authorities with foreign cooperation and assistance; the heavy unnecessary expense incurred by the foreign powers in the duplication of postal matters, and the recent unearthed abuse of this postal privilege by a certain Power, as well as in the interest of all concerned, for the respective governments to give effective approval to the recommendation of the International Postal Conference.

The initiative of the present Chinese Foreign Office has been such as to elicite the commendation of such authority on Far Eastern affairs as Thomas F. Millard, who stated that present day Chinese diplomacy has been conducted "as intelligently as any in the world, in spite of the fact that such

FOR WIRE LAMPS of every description, ACCESSORIES, in fact, anything ELECTRICAL, in your own interests, secure our prices before placing your orders elsewhere
We can save your money and improve your service.
BRILLIANT
ELECTRIC
COMPANY
P564, Nanking Road.
Corner Honan Road.
Telephone:
Central 4907
BRILLIANT
WIRE LAMP
A-120

had been conducted without the prestige of strong backing but merely by reasonableness and intellectual finesse."

But we may be asked: "What have the Chinese people done collectively or thru their representative organized bodies?" Yes, what? We have stated that a new spirit has come to the enlightened mass of the Chinese nation. The people have come to know and love their country better with great unity of thoughts and action. They have learned the need of a strong civil government controlling, conserving, and utilizing her military strength and organization for national defense, instead of military over-lords, disguised under the name of Tuchuns, with military power superior to such authority. This contest is still being waged, but the final outcome will not be far from the expressed public opinion of China. In full accord with this sentiment of the Chinese people, as a whole, for peace, unity, and the termination of internal disorder, the so-called "Southwestern Republic," under Dr. Sun Yat-sen, is destined to soon collapse. However, painful this may be to Dr. Sun Yat-sen and his followers and to Dr. Wu Ting-fang, in the failure of their attempts, ideals, and vision—though sincerely held,—we should not lose sight of the fact that the Chinese nation has an opinion of its own and unless her leaders or spokesmen interpret it aright; they will find themselves "deserted" in their failure to retain that backing and endorsement so essential to the continuation of their leadership and success.

As to financial matters, opinions have been expressed thru such a representative body as the Chinese bankers, by their spokesman, Chang Chin-ngau. Vice-Governor of the Bank of China. The gist of which may be summarized as the organization of the Chinese government's finances on a firm and more business-like foundation with her internal loans readjusted and consolidated, with payment of interests and principal certain from reliable sources of revenue, with security commanding the investing public's confidence, and their redemption upon a well planned and fixed program and policy. The government has been urged to administer its own finances along a budget system with the expenditure based upon the amount of revenue receivable, with a strict curtailment of her abnormal military expenses. They have strongly disapproved the continuation of the reckless contraction of further foreign loans for other than constructive purposes, and further urged that they be consulted and their voice heard in the matter of loans and finance affecting China.

Altho not unfavorable to the broad principles of the recently formed International Consortium, the Chinese bankers believe that the investing public of China will and is capable of financing the government administratively and, to a great extent, for constructive purposes, when once their confidence is secured through the sincere desire and efforts of the government to carry on the program of reform along the lines suggested; and that foreign loans when made should be through them in cooperation. To support this statement, we have the success of the millions of internal loan bonds absorbed by the Chinese public, in spite of the fact that they carried little or no security, the loans which enabled the government to go thru her last financial year, the recent $5,000,000 rolling stock loan, under strict supervision of its expenditure, and the oversubscribed $2,500,000.-Shanghai mint loan.

The mint loan being the first step towards the nationalizing and standardizing of China's currency, with the gradual elimination of the cumbersome hundred and one elusive taels, ever in fluctuation and uncertain in weight and value at different localities or ports, to the gradual practical adoption of the Chinese dollar (yuan) as a national coin and standard in national use. It is the hope of all interested in China's welfare and the prosperity of her trade and commerce that the national mint at Shanghai under the assistance of recognized foreign experts will prove to be so well managed, conducted, and supervised as to be on an equal footing with the national mints of other great powers, and thus fulfil the expectations of its supporters.

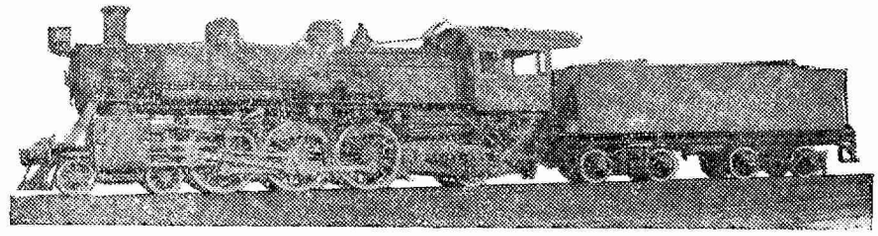
Apart from all these as tending to show in a small measure the new spirit of China, we have here in Shanghai the matter of Chinese representation on the Shanghai Municipal Council, for which the Chinese residents in this city have contended for over a year. They havejust been rewarded, though far short of their expectation, with a Chinese Advisory Council of five selected as being representative of Chinese interests by the Chinese ratepayers. And, as a further measure of illustration of the new spirit of China, with breadthness of view and friendliness to foreign enterprise and cooperation, and with a keen conception of its duty, may we not quote in part the speech of acceptance of Sun Han-Chang, manager of the Bank of China at Shanghai and spokesman of the Chinese advisors to the S. M. C., as follows:

> At your invitation, we, as representatives of the Chinese ratepayers, have come this afternoon to meet you in your Council.... We....are fully in sympathy with your highest ideals and hopes. If we understand correctly, our function is to advise the Council on all matters pertaining to the best welfare of the Chinese residents in the International Settlement. We wish to pledge the Council our very best cooperation in that

BALDWIN

Pacific Type

Locomotives for the Fastest Trains on the South Manchurian Railway



PACIFIC TYPE (4-6-2) FOR THE SOUTH MANCHURIAN RAILWAY, CHOSEN LINES

Gauge, 4 feet, 8½ inches. Cylinders, 24 inches x 26 inches. Working pressure, 180 pounds. Tractive force at 85 percent of boiler pressure. 33,200 pounds. Fuel, soft coal.

In 1919 we built six Pacific Type locomotives (4-6-2) Baldwin Class 12-36-D, for Main Line Service on the South Manchurian Railway. These engines were found to be so successful in handling the express passenger work, that twelve more Pacifics, Baldwin Class 12-42-1/4-D, of greater power were ordered and completed in 1920.

These additional locomotives are for operation on the Chosen lines of the South Manchurian Railway. As in the United States of America and other countries, the greater part of the heavy express passenger service is hauled by locomotives with three pairs of driving wheels.

Detailed information upon application to any our representatives.

THE BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS

PHILADELPHIA, U.S.A. Cable Address: "Baldwin, Philadelphia"

Sale & Frazar, Ltd., Tokyo and New York
. O. Feenstra, Bandoeng, Java, D. E. I.
C. Brewer & Co., Ltd., Honolulu, Hawaii
Newell & Co., Melbourne, Victoria
Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd., Shanghai and N. Y.
Phillips & Pike, Wellington, New Zealand
R. Towns & Co., Sydney, New South Wales
Leslie & Co., Perth, Western Australia

Pacific Commercial Company,
Manila, P. I. and New York

LOCOMOTIVES

16-715

THE MODERN BANK

is the clearing-house of business information. The banker's life is spent in studying the reasons for the success and failure of those who engage in various lines of commerce and industry. So you are coming to the right place and doing the proper thing when you consult your banker.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT

The American-Oriental Banking Corporation

15 Nanking Road, Shanghai

Established 1872 *Cable Address "Thornward" Chicago*

Montgomery Ward & Co.

CHICAGO, U. S. A.

CATALOGUE FOR 1921 IS NOW READY

Describing a Complete Line of High Grade General Merchandise

Auto Accessories	Clothing
Cream Separators	Drugs
Electrical Goods	Furniture
Farm Implements	Groceries
Hospital Supplies	Hosiery
Household Supplies	Jewelry
Musical Instruments	Notions
Sporting Goods	Plumbing
Gas Engines	Shoes
Dry Goods	Underwear

Everything for Your Home, School, Office or Farm.

Prices Greatly Reduced

Prices are reduced on nearly all lines. On many items our 1921 prices are more than one-third below 1920 catalog prices. This new book will give you the lowest prices obtainable on high quality merchandise and the price cuts are greatest on actual necessities, such as dry goods, shoes and clothing.

For Free Copy of Our 1921 Catalog, Address:

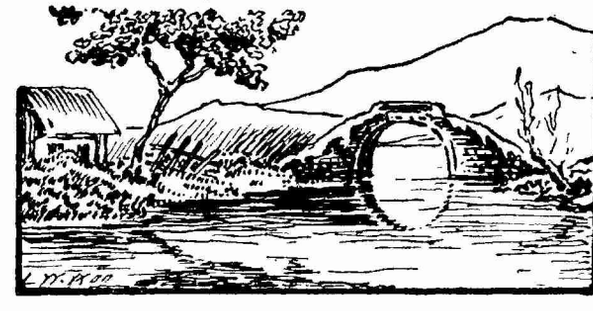
Montgomery Ward & Company
National Y. M. C. A. Bldg.
20 Museum Road, Shanghai

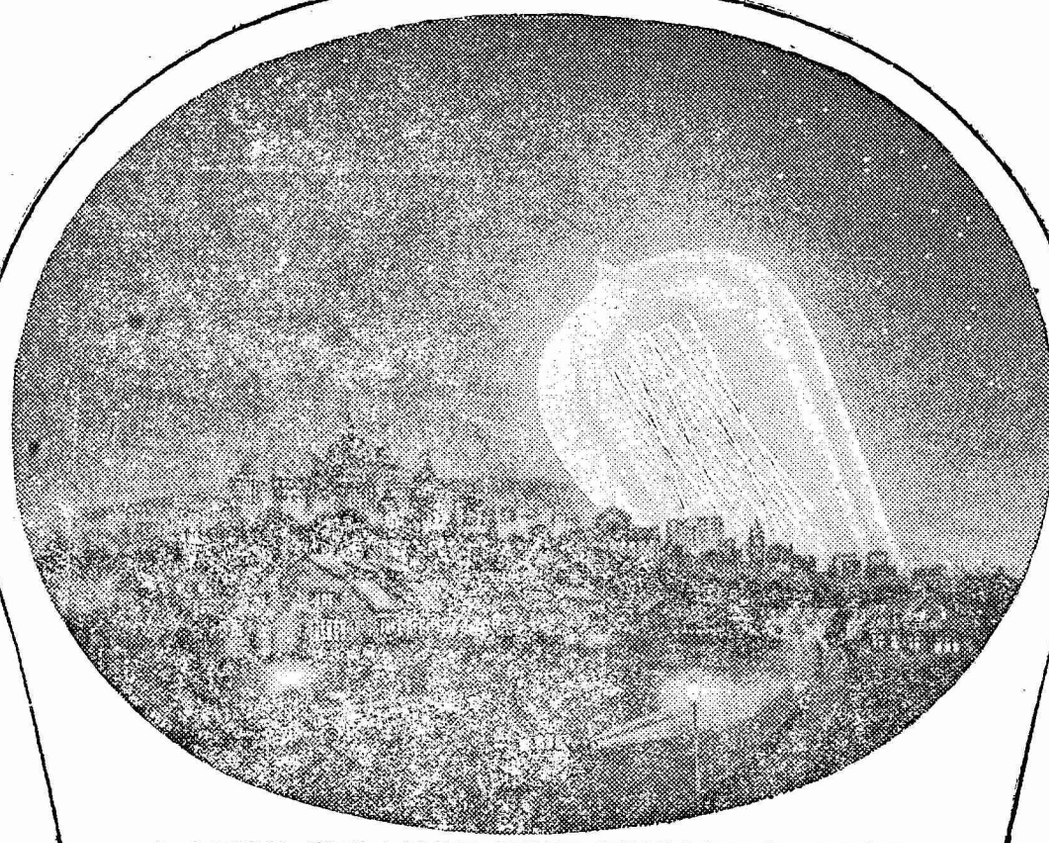
We Guarantee Safe Delivery of All Orders

direction. Not only that, it is our great hope that our services to the Council may prove highly beneficial to the promotion and maintenance of the friendship and goodwill among all the residents within this municipality and this may in time lead to a fuller share on the part of the Chinese in the rights and obligations in the Municipal Administration."

Such is the new spirit of China as reflected in the speech with a keen appreciation of her rights and obligations and interest in affairs pertaining to her honor, independence, and welfare. But to assist in the acceleration of this new spirit, China needs better means of modern communications in every form, by land, water, and air, to bring and give the different sections of her vast domain not only a feeling but a real sense of unity, cooperation, and coordination through which only can the crystallized enlightened, public opinion of China be made effective and progressive in tune with present day events, whether internal or external, for the national weal of China and the security and peace in Asia and the Pacific.

Shanghai, May 15, 1921.





A NEW SUN FOR THE WHOLE WORLD

WHEN night comes, the "new sun"—Electricity—is at your service. A button pushed and the room is lighted, even brighter than during the day. A lever pulled in the power house, and the streets take on a new brilliance. The touch of a switch and factory windows blaze forth; show windows, in a glow of light, offer their wares with new attractiveness; office work goes on uninterruptedly.

No longer is there any question of the superiority of electric light for every purpose where artificial "daylight" is necessary. The study of illumination is now a technical science. New and better lamps are being made. Illuminating engineers are constantly devising new applications for the most exacting industries, for better street lighting, more artistic lighting for the home and public buildings.

G-E research and development laboratories, working constantly to improve artificial light, guarantee that every lamp sold by agents and representatives of the International General Electric Company, Inc., is the last achievement in incandescent lighting.

International General Electric Company, Inc.

NEW YORK 120 Broadway — LONDON 83 Cannon St.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

Representatives in the Far East:

Japan: Shibaura Engineering Works, Tokyo; Tokyo Electric Co., Ltd., Kawasaki.
Philippines: Pacific Commercial Company, Manila.
Dutch East Indies: International General Electric Company, Inc., Soerabaia, Java.
China: Andersen, Meyer & Company, Ltd., Shanghai.

General Office for the Far East, excluding Japan and China:
International General Electric Company, Inc., Shanghai

A new sun for the whole world

A new sun for the whole world

11-53

Enjoy the Summer in

PALM BEACH

The Summer Fabric

It washes—it wears, too—and has the shapeliness of your worsted suits.

PALM BEACH is a special weave designed for tropical wear. It is porous, tailorable and delightfully comfortable for the hot days.

Palm Beach
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
THE GENUINE CLOTH
MFD. ONLY BY GOODALL WORSTED CO.

TRADE MARK REGISTERED

PALM BEACH SUITS are made in dark shades, as well as light. This label identifies the GENUINE.

There's really no excuse for wearing stuffy clothing, when cool PALM BEACH is ready in dark and light patterns that resemble the finest worsteds.

But remember, there's only one PALM BEACH. If you fail to get the genuine—you fail to get your money's worth.

The name PALM BEACH is trade-marked and this Trade Mark is registered. Be sure to find the label in the suit you buy, or on the selvage—in purchasing by the yard.

The Palm Beach Mills—Goodall Worsted Co.

Sole Manufacturers Sanford, Maine, U. S. A.

THE

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF BOSTON

Transacts commercial banking business of every nature.

Correspondence Solicited

Capital, Surplus & Profits

$37,500,000

Who's Who in China

Fartsan T. Sung

(宋發祥號致長)

Fartsan T. Sung, one of the acting councillors of the Ministry of Finance, Peking, is a graduate of the Ohio Wesleyan University (Delaware, Ohio) and also of the University of Chicago. He was born in Hinghua, Fukien, 1883, and received his early training in his native city at the Methodist Mission School, 1896-1900.

In September 1900 he arrived in America and immediately entered the Ohio Wesleyan University. He graduated from that institution in 1905 as a B. Sc., going to Chicago for a year's post graduate study. He was one of the most popular students on the Chicago campus and was considered an interesting figure among the Chinese students. He received an M. S. degree, and returned to China in 1906. He passed the Imperial Examination and the degree of "Chu Jen" (M. A.) was given him by the Ta Ching government.

From 1907-1912 he was professor of Chemistry of the Peking government University; in 1913, chief technical expert in the Ministry of Finance; was sent by the Chinese government to study the administrative and technical management of the mints both in Eurepe and America; director of Soochow Mint; co-director of the Government Bureau of Printing and Engraving, 1914; inspector general of the all the mints, Ministry of Finance, 1914-1916; director of Nanking Mint; private English secretary to the late President Feng Kuo-chang, 1917-1918; the political councillor to the President's Office, 1919. He also promoted Paotingfu Electric Light Co. (the provincial seat of Chihli Province, and the Fukien Industrial Company with Ling Ping-chang, a

United States Tires
are Good Tires
'Royal Cord'
One of the five
'Royal Cord' is something more than a tire — it represents the embodiment of scientific skill—finished product of the world's largest rubber company.
United States Rubber Export Co., Ltd.
Shanghai office: 11 Avenue Edward VII.
Stocks of Tires carried by
Shanghai Horse Bazaar and Motor Co., Ltd.
36 Bubbling Well Road
UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY
US
RUBBER SYSTEM
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

16-719

INTERNATIONAL BANKING, SHIPPING, TRAVEL AND FOREIGN TRADE

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.

New Office—Tientsin

The opening of an office of this company at 27 Victoria Road, Tientsin, marks the 50th branch to be established since the opening of the first outside the United States in 1892.

The various services rendered by the American Express Company at its other offices throughout the world will be available to the business interests of North China. These services comprise all of the activities connected with international trade, finance, shipping and travel.

Head Office—65 Broadway, New York

Yokohoma, Japan	73 Settlement.....
Kobe, Japan	31B Akashi-Machi .....
Manila, P. I.	36 Escolta ....
Hongkong	11 Queen's Road Central

SHANGHAI—8 KIUKIANG ROAD AMERICAN EXPRESS TIENTSIN—27 VICTORIA ROAD

THE BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

Incorporated 1912

Authorized Capital ....£1,000,000.
Paid Up Capital .....£ 850,000.

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Canton	Bangkok	San Francisco
Batavia	Bombay	Colombo
New York	Manila	Samarang
London	Singapore	Calcutta
Honolulu	Rangoon	Yokohama
Soerabaya	Canada, etc.	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

16-720

leading business man in Foochow. Since 1920 he has been acting councillor of the Ministry of Finance, but devotes almost his entire energy to his industrial projects. He has recently started to organize a Sino-Scandinavian Bank with Chiang Tien-to, the late vice-minister of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce. He wrote an article on "Asbestos Mining in China" which appeared in Millard's Review, April 16, 1921.

Emergency Tariff of the United States

THE Young Emergency Tariff Act, introduced into the 66th, Congress as the Fordney Bill, was passed by the House of Representatives of the United States on April 15 and by the Senate on May 11, 1921. The Senate amended the provisions of the bill relating to the dumping of foreign merchandise in the markets of the United States, and regulating the value of foreign currency. The text of these amended provisions has not been received in Shanghai.

The new rates of duty on certain agricultural products, which will be in effect from the passage of the new measure, are included in the following extract from the first section of the act. For purpose of comparison the existing rates of duty are noted in parentheses.

EMERGENCY TARIFF

On and after the day following the passage of this Act, for the period of six months, there shall be levied, collected, and paid upon the following articles,

They SATISFY!

A New Kind of Cigarette Enjoyment!

New! because Chesterfields *begin* where other cigarettes *leave off.*

Chesterfields do more than please the taste. They let you know you're smoking. In a word—they satisfy.

No other cigarette can give you this new enjoyment because the Chesterfield blend is a secret and cannot be copied.

If you want a cigarette that really "satisfies" try a Chesterfield.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

Chesterfield
CIGARETTES
—of Turkish and American tobaccos—blended

If your dealer cannot supply you send $2.00 to Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co., No. 5 Siking Road, Shanghai, and a carton of 200 Chesterfields will be sent you direct—prepaid

20 for 20 cents — and Vacuum Tins of 50

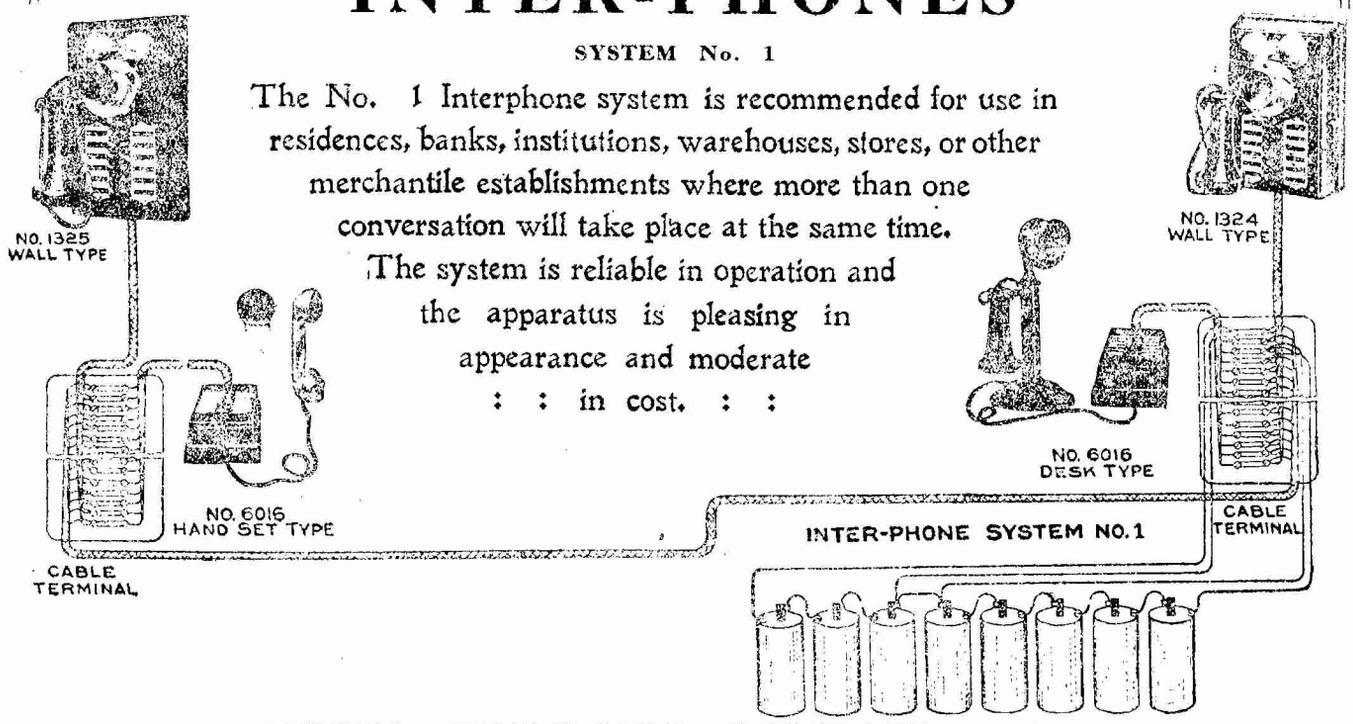
16-721

Western Electric

INTER-PHONES

SYSTEM No. 1

The No. 1 Interphone system is recommended for use in residences, banks, institutions, warehouses, stores, or other merchantile establishments where more than one conversation will take place at the same time. The system is reliable in operation and the apparatus is pleasing in appearance and moderate : : in cost. : :



CHINA ELECTRIC COMPANY, LTD.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS IN CHINA

FOR

CROCKER-WHEELER COMPANY
AMPERE N. J.

Peking, China—
1 Piao Chang-ku Cha-dao

Western Electric Co., Inc.
New York

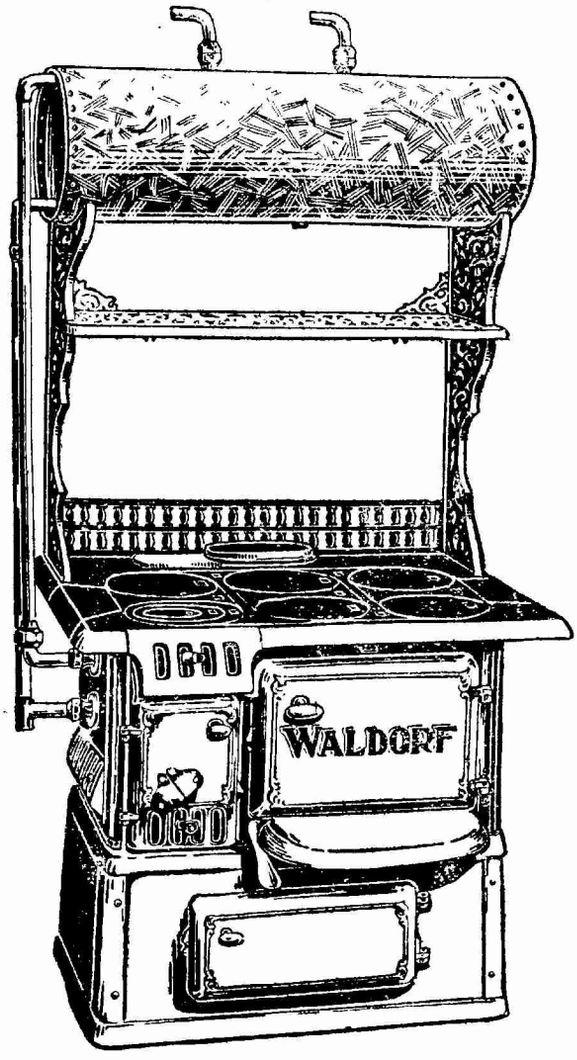
SHANGHAI
24A Kiangse Road

Nippon Electric Co., Ltd.
Tokio

when imported from any foreign country into the United States or into any of its possessions (except the Philippine Islands; the Virgin Islands, and the islands of Guam and Tutuila), the rates of duty which are prescribed by this section, namely:

1. Wheat, 35 cents per bushel. (free).
2. Wheat flour and semolina, 20 per centum ad valorem (free*).
3. Flaxseed, 30 cents per bushel of fifty-six pounds. (20c).
4. Corn or maize, 15 cents per bushel of fifty-six pounds. (free*).
5. Beans, (not specially provided for—i.e., not soya, etc.) provided for in paragraph 197 of the Act entitled "An Act to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the government, and for other purposes," approved October 3, 1913, 2 cents per pound. (25 cents per bushel of 60 pounds).
6. Peanuts or ground beans, 3 cents per pound. (In shells 3/8c. per lb. kernels 3/4c. per lb.)
7. Potatoes, 25 cents per bushel of sixty pounds. (free*).
8. Onions, 40 cents per bushel of fifty-seven pounds. (20c.)
9. Rice, cleaned, 2 cents per pound, (1c.) except rice cleaned for use in the manufacture of canned foods, on which the rate of duty shall be 1 cent per pound; uncleaned rice, or rice free of the outer hull and still having the inner cuticle on, 1¾ cents per pound (5/8 of 1c); rice flour, and rice meal, and rice broken which will pass through a number twelve wire sieve of a kind prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, one-fourth of 1 cent per pound (no charge); paddy, or rice having the outer hull on, three-fourths of 1 cent per pound (3/8 of 1c.).
10. Lemons, 2 cents per pound. (18 cents per package).
11. Oils: Peanut, 26 cents per gallon (6c.); cotton-seed, coconut, and soya bean, 20 cents per gallon (all free); olive, 40 cents per gallon in bulk, (30c.) 50 cents per gallon in containers of less than five gallons.
12. Cattle, 30 per centum ad valorem. (free).
13. Sheep: One year old or over, $2 per head; less than one year old, $1 per head. (free).
14. Fresh or frozen beef, veal, mutton, lamb, and pork, 2 cents per pound. (free). Meats of all kinds, prepared or preserved, not specially provided for herein, 25 per centum ad valorem. (free).
15. Cattle and sheep and other stock imported for breeding purposes shall be admitted free of duty.
16. Cotton having a staple of one and three-eighths inches or more in length, 7 cents per pound. (free).
17. Manufactures of which cotton of the kind provided for in paragraph 16 is the component material of chief value, 7 cents per pound, in addition to the rates of duty imposed thereon by existing law.
18. Wool, commonly known as clothing wool, including hair of the camel, angora goat, and alpaca, (angora goat and alpaca, 15c. per lb., other kinds free) but not such wools as are commonly known as carpet wools: Unwashed, 15 cents per pound; washed, 30 cents per pound; scoured, 45 cents per

Southard Robertson Co's
STOVES



"Waldorf" Ranges

Fitted for Coal or Wood fuel as preferred.

Horizontal or Vertical Boiler Attachments.

Call and see our complete line of cooking Ranges.

MUSTARD & CO.

22 Museum Road, Shanghai.
Sole Agents for China, Hongkong and Macao.
Branches—Hongkong, Canton, Hankow, Tientsin, Harbin.

International Banking Corporation

CAPITAL, SURPLUS, & UNDIVIDED PROFITS: U. S. $14,000,000

OWNED BY THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK.

Head Office: 60 Wall Street. New York
London Office: 36 BISHOPSGATE E. C.
Lyons Office: 27 PLACE TOLOZAN
San Francisco Office: 232 MONTGOMERY STREET

BRANCHES:

CHINA
CANTON
HANKOW
HARBIN
HONGKONG
PEKING
SHANGHAI
TIENTSIN

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
BARAHONA
PUERTO PLATA
SAN FRANCISCO de MACORIS
SAN PEDRO de MACORIS
SANCHEZ
SANTIAGO
SANTO DOMINGO

INDIA
BOMBAY
CALCUTTA
RANGOON

JAPAN
KOBE
YOKOHAMA

JAVA
BATAVIA
SOURABAYA

PANAMA
COLON
PANAMA

PHILIPPINES
CEBU
MANILA

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS
SINGAPORE

SPAIN
BARCELONA
MADRID

BRANCHES OF
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

ARGENTINA
BUENOS AIRES
ROSARIO

BELGIUM
ANTWERP
BRUSSELS

BRAZIL
PERNAMBUCO
PORTO ALEGRE
RIO DE JANEIRO
SANTOS
SAO PAULO

CHILE
SANTIAGO
VALPARAISO

COLOMBIA
BARRANQUILLA
BOGOTA
MEDELLIN

CUBA
HAVANA & 22 BRANCHES

ITALY
GENOA

PERU
LIMA

PORTO RICO
PONCE
SAN JUAN

SOUTH AFRICA
CAPE TOWN

TRINIDAD
PORT OF SPAIN

URUGUAY
MONTEVIDEO

VENEZUELA
CARACAS

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

16-724

pound. Unwashed wools shall be considered such as shall have been shorn from the animal without any cleaning; washed wools shall be considered such as have been washed with water only in the animal's back or on the skin; wools washed in any other manner than on the animal's back or on the skin shall be considered as scoured wool. On wool and hair provided for in this paragraph, which is sorted or increased in value by the rejection of any part of the original fleece, the duty shall be twice the duty to which it would otherwise be subject, but not more than 45 cents per pound.

19. Wool and hair of the kind provided for in paragraph 18, when advanced in any manner or by any process of manufacture beyond the washed or scoured condition, and manufactures of which wool or hair of the kind provided for in paragraph 18 is the component material of chief value, 45 cents per pound in addition to the rates of duty imposed thereon by existing law.

20. Sugars, tank bottoms, sirups of cane juice, melada, concentrated melada, concrete and concentrated molasses, testing by the polariscope not above seventy-five degrees, one and sixteen one-hundredths of 1 cent per pound, (71/100), and for every additional degree shown by the polariscopic test, four one-hundredths of 1 cent per pound additional (26/1000), and fractions of a degree in proportion; molasses testing not above forty degrees, 24 per centum ad valorem (15 percent); testing above forty degrees and not above fifty-six degrees, 3½ cents per gallon (2¼c.); testing above fifty-six degrees, 7 cents per gallon (4½c.) sugar drainings and sugar sweepings shall be subject to duty as molasses or sugar, as the case may be, according to polariscopic test.

21. Butter, and substitutes therefor, 6 cents per pound (2½c.).

22. Cheese, and substitutes therefor, 23 per centum ad valorem. (20percent).

23. Milk, fresh, 2 cents per gallon; cream, 5 cents per gallon. (free).

24. Milk, preserved or condensed, or sterilized by heating or other processes, including weight of immediate coverings, 2 cents per pound; sugar of milk, 5 cents per pound. (free).

25. Wrapper tobacco and filler tobacco when mixed or packed with more than 15 per centum of wrapper tobacco, and all leaf tobacco the product of two or more countries or dependencies when mixed or packed together, if unstemmed, $2.35 per pound ($1.85); if stemmed, $3 per pound ($2.50) filler tobacco not specially provided for in this section, if unstemmed, 35 cents per pound (same); if stemmed, 50 cents per pound (same).

26. Apples, 30 cents per bushel. (10c.).

27. Cherries in a raw state, preserved in brine or otherwise, 3 cents per pound. (10c. per bushel of 50 lbs.).

28. Olives, in solutions, 25 cents per gallon; (15c.) olives, not in solutions, 3 cents per pound.

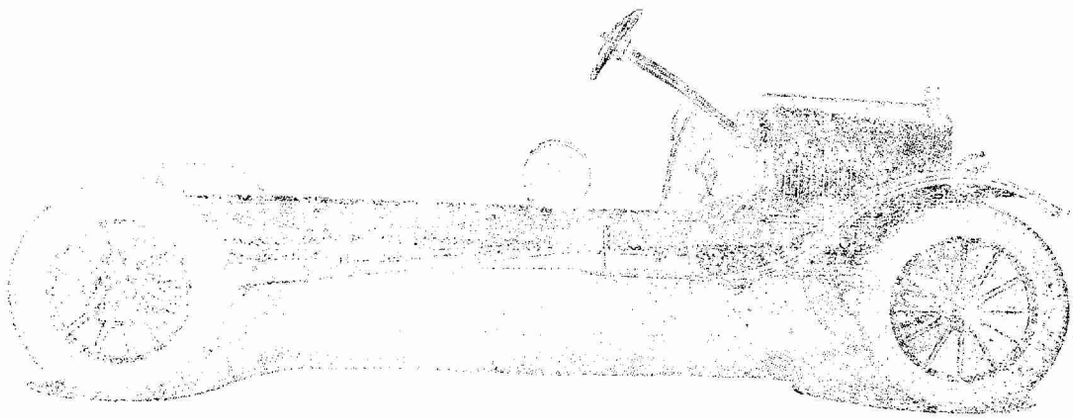
Sec. 2. The rates of duty imposed by section 1 (except under paragraphs 17 and 19) in the case of articles on which a rate of duty is imposed by existing law, shall be in lieu of such rate of duty during the six months' period referred to in section 1.

Sec. 3. After the expiration of the six months' period referred to in section 1, the rates of duty upon the articles therein enumerated shall be those, if any, imposed thereon by existing law.

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

YOU NEED A FORD TRUCK

ANY firm in China doing a large volume of business, Chinese or foreign, can be made more efficien and less expensive by the use of a FORD truck[t]



WHETHER it is used for retail delivery, hauling cargo from the wharfs to your godowns, and from your godowns to the places of shipping, or for factory transportation purposes, the FORD truck is a necessity. Its initial cost is low, its upkeep economical, and its saving of time and expense will return you more than enough to warrant the investment.

FORD trucks are also adapted for motor passenger and freight transportation on China's inland roads. Buses now in operation have made most successful showings and are returning large interest on the investment.

Call Central—322

FORD TRUCKS — TAELS 1220

Heavy Frame
Large Tires
Worm Drive

HUDFORD GARAGE
89-91 RUE MONTAUBAN
CENTRAL—322

16-725

Books About Athletics

Camp:	Athletes All	$ 4.50
Hancock:	Physical Training for Business Men	3.00
Hjertberg:	Athletics in Theory and Practice	1.50
Pearl and Brown:	Health by Stunts	3.50
Bancroft and Pulvermacher:	Handbook of Athletic Games	4.50
Camp:	Keeping Fit All the Way	2.30
Hancock:	Jiu Jitsu Combat Tricks	3.15
Marriott:	Hand-to-hand Fighting	2.00
Clarke and Dawson:	Baseball-Individual Play and Team Play	2.00
Frost and Wardlaw:	Basket Ball and Indoor Baseball for Women	4.25
Spalding's	Athletic Training for School Boys	.20
Spalding's	School Tractics and Maze Running	.50
Spalding's	How to Play Golf	.60
Braid:	Golf Guide and How to Play Golf	.70
Leitch:	Golf for Girls	.75
A. Q.:	The Swing in Golf	2.00
Strangliffe:	Golf Do's and Dont's	1.00
Whitlatch:	Golf for Beginners and Others	8.00
Spalding's	Speed Swimming	.60
Corsan:	At Home in the Water	.60

Send for our lists on any subject—Free

Edward Evans & Sons, Ltd.
30 North Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

"UNIVERSAL"
WINDING MACHINES
THE ONLY COMPLETE WINDING SYSTEM

MACHINES FOR WINDING

Filling for Looms, Cones for Knitting, Tubes for Twisting, Warps, Braider, Thread, Binder Twine and Rope, Electrical Coils

PARIS—MANCHESTER—
BOMBAY — TOKIO —
OSAKA — SHANGHAI

Cable Address
LESSON BOSTON

UNIVERSAL WINDING COMPANY
PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS
BOSTON U.S.A.

16-726

Sec. 4. The duties imposed by this title shall be levied, collected, and paid on the same basis, in the same manner, and subject to the same provisions of law, including penalties, as the duties imposed by such Act of 1913.

Sec. 5. That this title shall be cited as the "Emergency Tariff Act."

* Except when imported from countries levying duty upon similar American products.

Current Press Opinion on Far Eastern Affairs

Chinese Press Comment

TRANSLATED BY FRANCIS ZIA

The Aftermath of the Hunchun Affair

From the "Chung Hua Hsin Pao" (Chinese)

The dilatory manner in which the Japanese authorities dealt with the simple question of withdrawing Japanese troops from Hunchun was an indication that the evacuation would be conditional. In other words, we anticipated that the Japanese would make the evacuation of Hunchun a pretext for demanding "privileges", and this anticipation has proved to be quite correct inasmuch as the Japanese Legation Minister has already approached the Waichiaopu with the request that a joint frontier patrol force be organized by Japan and China, with the provision that this arrangement is to be directed against Korean "revolutionists" and to be conducted on a basis similar to that concluded between France and China for the suppression of movements calculated to disturb the peace of Annam.

If the Waichiaopu accedes to the request of the Japanese Minister, it will commit a very grave error for in the first place the understanding reached between China and France over Annam was simply to deal with Annamese *tufeis* (brigands) while the Koreans who have settled on Chinese soil, engaged in pacific pursuits, are anything but *tufeis*; and in the second place, the Japanese are trying to reserve for themselves the chance of military occupation of Hunchun at some future date when the pressure of public opinion has abated.

Renewal of Anglo-Japanese Alliance

From the "Min Kuo Jih Pao" (Chinese)

The talk of renewed activities in bringing about the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance as a result of the visit of the Japanese Crown Prince to London is practically confirmed by the report of Dr. Wellington Koo, Minister to the Court of St. James, that the British government has decided in favor of the renewal. Unless the truth of this is disproved, we shall witness another diplomatic victory scored by the Japanese.

When negotiations for the renewal of the alliance in question were begun, the expression of an attitude of opposition was not confined to Chinese and Americans for a powerful section of the British people also joined the protest. This was a fact with which the British government could not have been unacquainted, and, therefore, any decision in favor of the renewal could only be actuated by the allurement of political advantages. Dr. Koo has already submitted a memorial to the British government defining China's attitude vis-a-vis the alliance but in view of

WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT CHINA?

DO YOU KNOW

Why Mexican dollars are in circulation in China?

Who invented the ricsha?

Why the Germans took possession of Tsingtau?

Why the Filipinos call Chinese "Amoyistas"?

Why some porcelain is marked only with a double circle?

Why there is no perspective in Chinese pictures?

Who gave the Shanghai Public Garden to the city?

The steepest road in Shanghai.

Why Ningpo men are progressive and the city is not?

A Chinese city was once abandoned because it was full of robbers.

That a colony of Chinese Jews exists in Kaifeng.

What city in China has no beggars and no poverty.

Where the oldest university in the world is located?

What city has existed for 900 years without an enemy ever having scaled the walls.

The Chinese story of the deluge.

Why Peking was selected as the capital of China?

Where the largest bell in the world is to be found.

What became of the first railway built in China.

The third edition of Crow's "Handbook for China" is just off the press and is now on sale at the leading bookstores. No other work contains in such a small compass so much interesting and valuable information about China. It is the one reference book which everyone interested in China should have at hand. There are chapters on the history, religions and government of China, giving in concise but readable form the salient facts concerning these subjects. There are also sections on money and exchange, laws, passports, weights, measures, architecture, porcelain, painting, jewelry, cloisonne, treaty ports, etc.

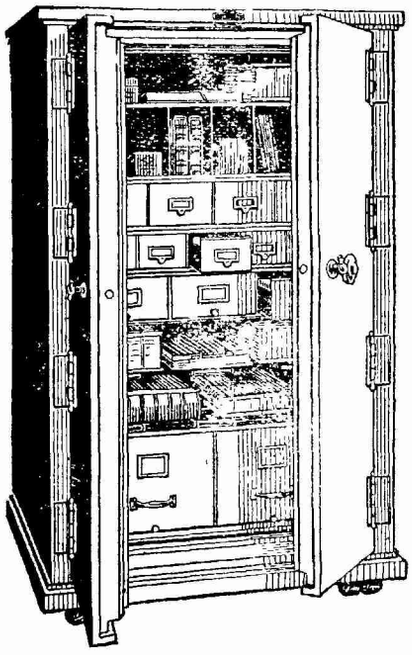
The colored maps are brought up to date in every detail. The large map of China is the only one of its kind in which all place names are spelled according to the system officially adopted by the Chinese Post Office.

This is not a tourist's book. No matter how long you have lived in China you will find in it much that is of interest and value to you.

Owing to the large edition which is being printed, the price has been made very low, M. $4.00. The book contains over 300 pages of text with nine maps and plans and numerous illustrations. Send your order to any book dealer in China. Outport registered postage 18 cts.

CROW'S HANDBOOK FOR CHINA

16-727



THE SAFE-CABINET

Safeguard your records from destruction by fire

BUSINESS records are the lifeblood of any enterprise. They must be safeguarded at any cost.

THE SAFE-CABINET is built to protect records. It is a safe and a filing cabinet combined. In it you keep all business records, in easily available files, so that they are constantly at your instant command, and they are protected against danger at all times.

Laboratory tests, confirmed by many actual fire tests, have proved the ability of THE SAFE-CABINET to withstand destructive blazes, with the structural strength to stand heavy pressures under collapsed buildings. Yet THE SAFE-CABINET is comparatively light in weight. It is equipped with all modern, improved filing devices. It bears the class "A" and "B" label of the Underwriters' Laboratories.

There is a SAFE-CABINET built to suit your requirements, equipped with every kind of filing device required. ∴ ∵ ∴

THE KOSTER COMPANY

12 NANKING ROAD, SHANGHAI
GENERAL AGENTS FOR CHINA

The Safe-Cabinet *"THE WORLD'S SAFEST SAFE"*

Conklin

CRESCENT FILLER

Fountain Pen

Like the Hand of a Friend

Your Conklin nestles between your fingers with the responsiveness of the hand of an old friend; as it writes across the page, it leaves the clear, clean-cut mark of a thoroughbred.

Day after day, year after year it gives you that satisfying service, impossible to measure in terms of its low first cost.

Yet it is only logical that you should expect such results from your Conklin, for a manufacturing experience of more than two decades is responsible for its perfection. With its famous Crescent self-filler—the most positive self-filling device made—the Conklin is the pen one most frequently finds in the pockets and purses of those who are accustomed to the best.

Its rubber sac will not be affected by any climatic or other condition.

Moderate in price; obtainable at all booksellers, jewellers, stationers, etc.

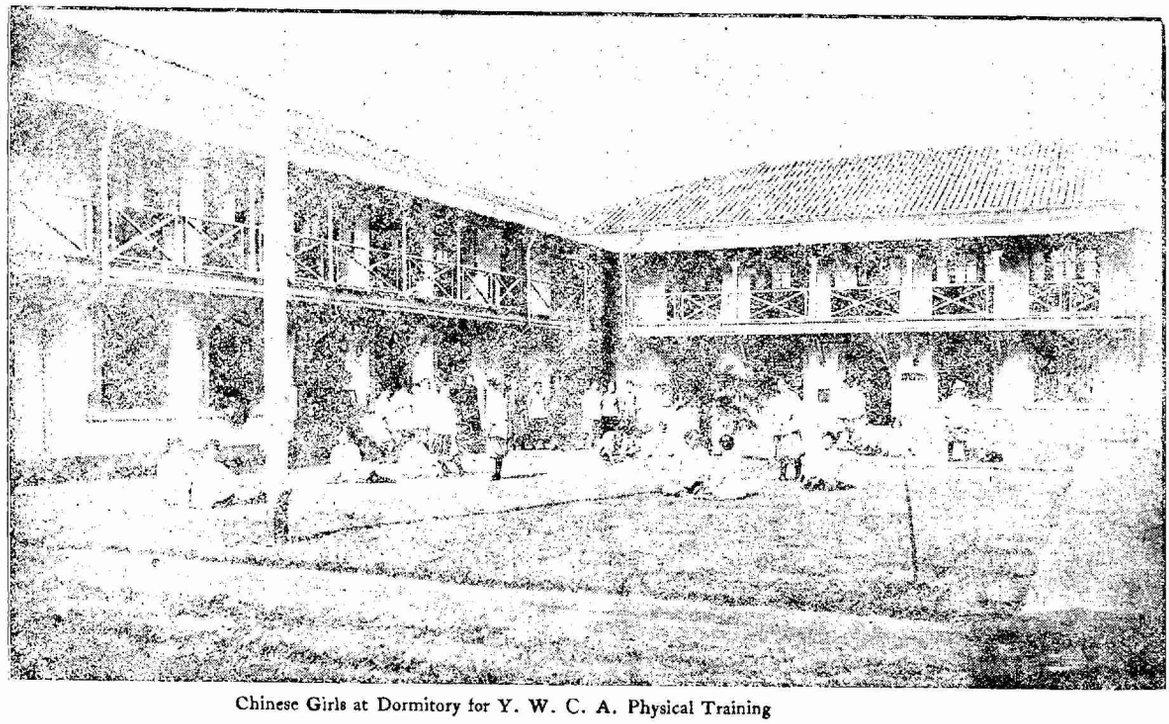
The Conklin Pen Mfg. Co.
Toledo, Ohio, U. S. A.
Established 1898

C3

the fact that Japanese influence is working its way into the Peking government, it is safe to say that the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance will indirectly, if not directly, be a severe blow to China's sovereign rights.

Now both Great Britain and Japan are members of the League of Nations, and if we have any real faith in the effectiveness of the League of Nations as a medium for the equitable settlement of international disputes, there would be nothing to justify the existence of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. much less its continuance. Although the alliance professes, as one of its prominent objects, the determination of the two countries to safeguard the peace of Eastern Asia and to maintain the political independence and territorial integrity of China, it should be pointed out that these are the plain duties of each and every power having treaty relations with China, and the duties are none the less incumbent upon foreign powers in the absence of private understandings between two or more nations.

Chinese Girls to be in Far Eastern Games

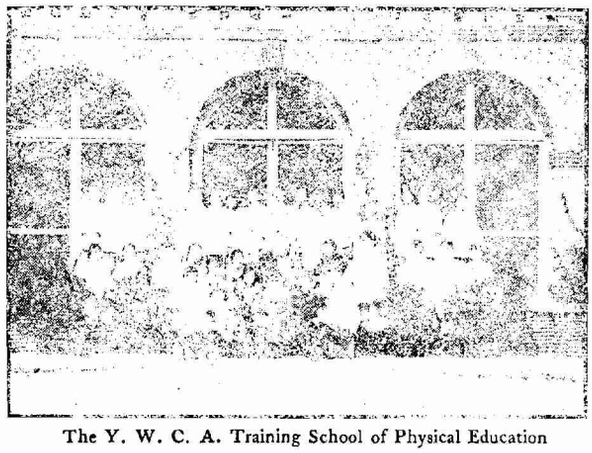


Chinese Girls at Dormitory for Y. W. C. A. Physical Training

Something new under the sun will take place in Shanghai on June 1, when five hundred Chinese girls will participate in the Far Eastern Championship Games, to be held in Hongkew Park.

While this Oriental version of the famous Olympian Games has long been a familiar event, never before have girls taken part in it. On the afternoon of Wednesday, June 1, half a thousand or more girl students from the schools of Shanghai will cover the field in thirty different groups, each demonstrating some modern form of recreation.

The general plans for the Championship Games are under the direction of Dr. H. D. Gray, national physical director of the Y. M. C. A. The events will fill the entire week of May 30, and will bring together as contestants, more than 100 athletes from the Philippines, from Japan and from China. A parade of all the participants, including the girls, will take place on the afternoon of May 30.



The Y. W. C. A. Training School of Physical Education

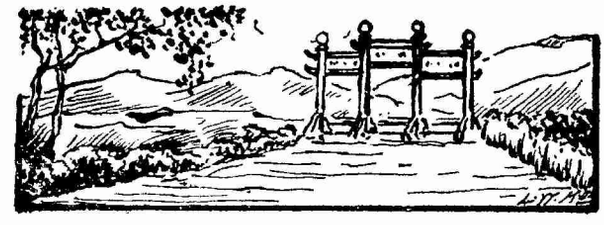
The recruiting and training of the girls is under the direction of Miss Vera Barger, national director of physical education for the Y. W. C. A. of China, and principal of the Normal Training School for Hygiene and Physical Education conducted at 37 Kiachow Road, Shanghai. Miss Barger is being assisted by Miss Celia Moyer and Miss P. T. Yoen of the Y. W. C. A. staff. For several weeks a normal training class of representatives from all the Shanghai schools for girls has been meeting at the local Y. W. C. A in preparation for this event.

While the exhibition staged by the girls will include a mass drill of all 500 and probably a fancy march all over the field, the principal idea is to demonstrate in many small groups such games and activities as are easily adaptable for general use. Moving pictures will be taken during the afternoon, including many "close-ups" as well as covering the mass formations, and the demonstration can thus be reproduced in other centers in the interior where athletics for women are still almost unknown.

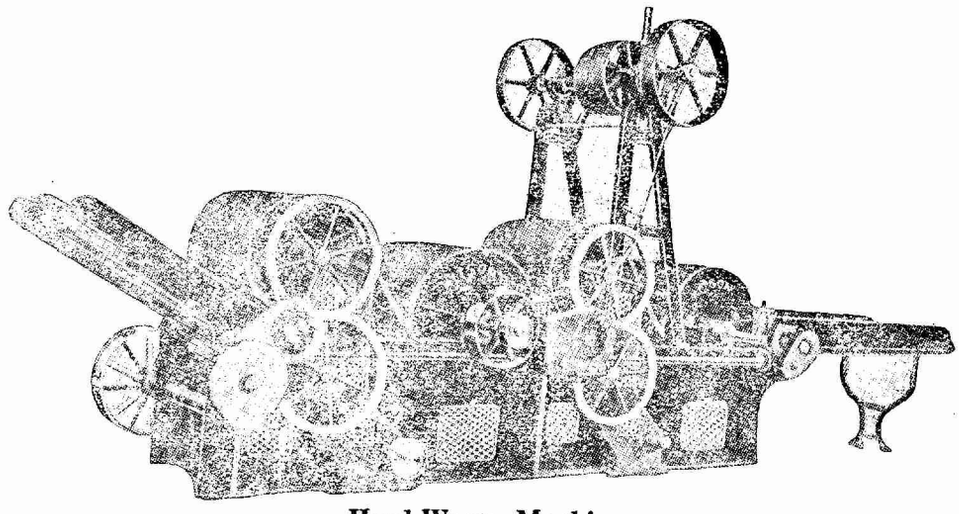
Hoover Favors Dyer Bill and Wants It To Become A Law

According to a report sent out from Washington, May 13, Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, has urged the Senate sub-committee the passage of the Dyer Bill authorization the incorporation, under Federal charter, of American firms doing business in China. The bill has already passed the House of Representatives.

J. V. A. MacMurray, chief of the State Department bureau on Far Eastern Affairs, has also approved the bill. Secretary Hoover said that the present situation hampered the American in competing with the British and Japanese.



COTTON MILL MACHINERY



Hard-Waste Machine

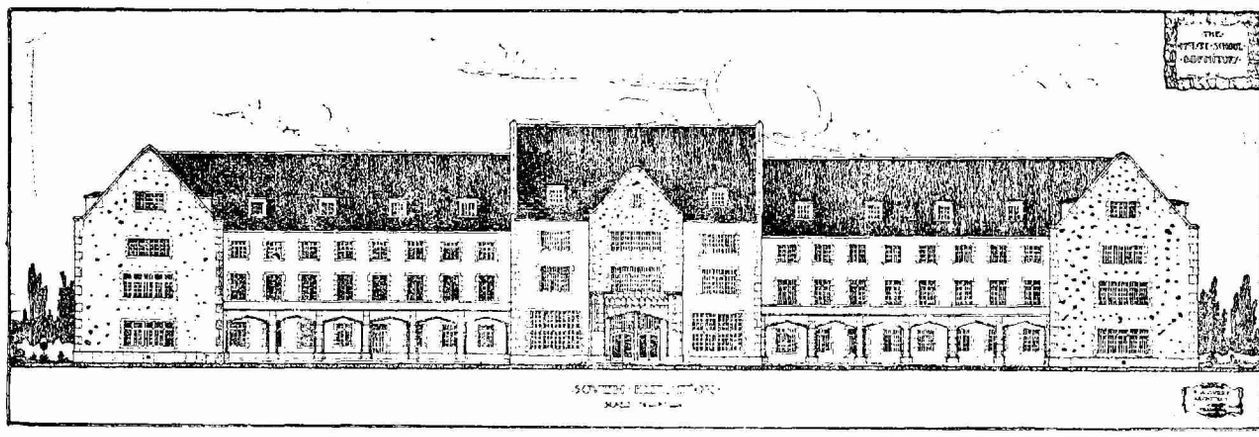
manufactured by

Saco-Lowell Shops

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

Agents in China

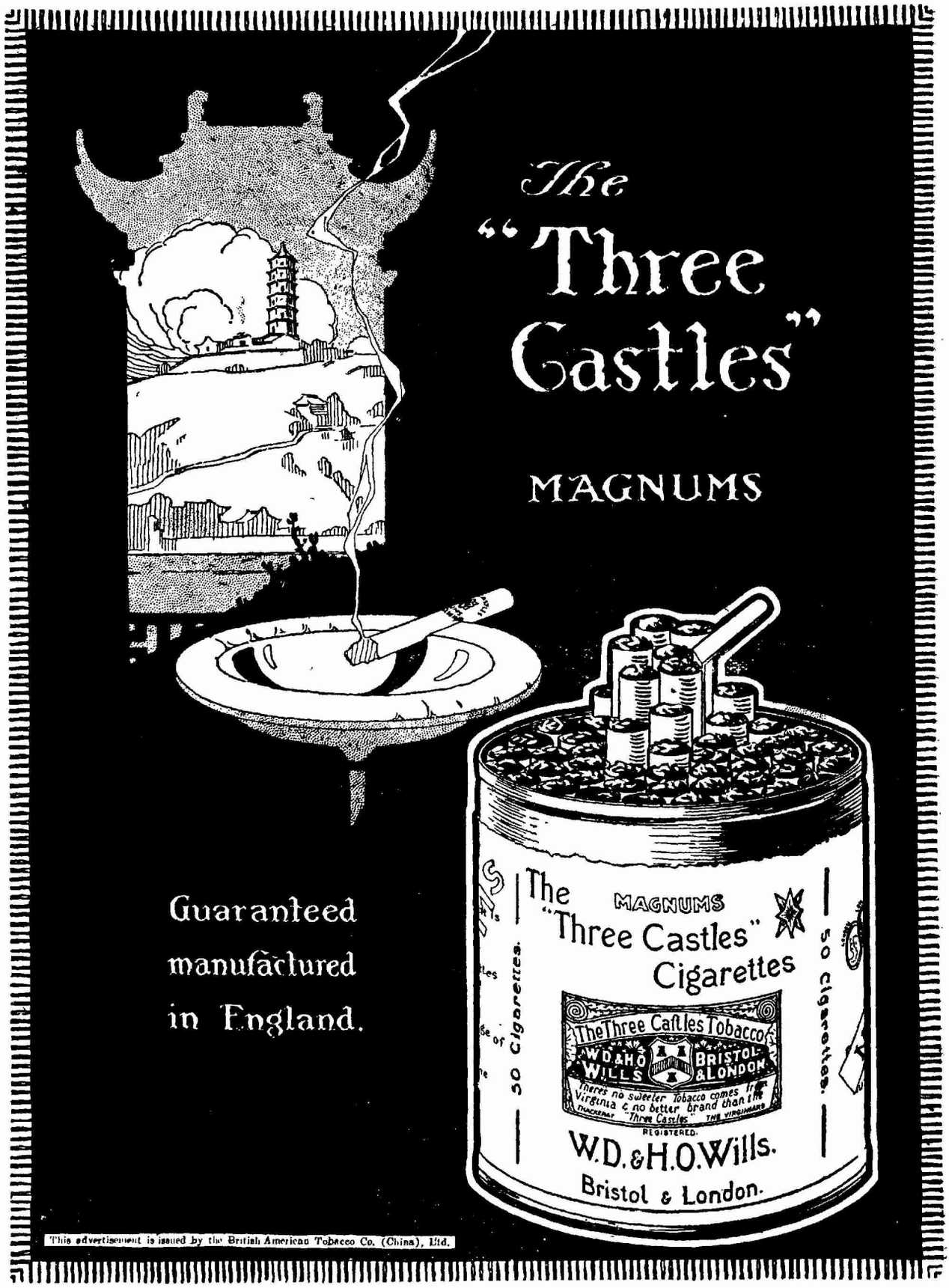
Corner Stone of McTyeire Dormitory to Be Laid Saturday



New McTyeire Dormitory *R. A. Curry, Architect*

Marking a further step in the expansion of McTyeire School, popularly known as "The Vassar of China," the ceremony of the laying of the corner-stone of the new dormitory of the institution will be held on its campus, 1 Edinburgh Road, Shanghai, at 4:30 o'clock, Saturday afternoon, May 28. The new building, which is to be 320 feet long and 154 feet wide, will contain approximately 100 rooms, a social hall, two dining rooms, offices, a hospital, shower baths and other modern conveniences. The style of the building is one that has been generally accepted by the larger colleges and universities of the United States. It will be constructed under the direction of R. A. Curry, architect.

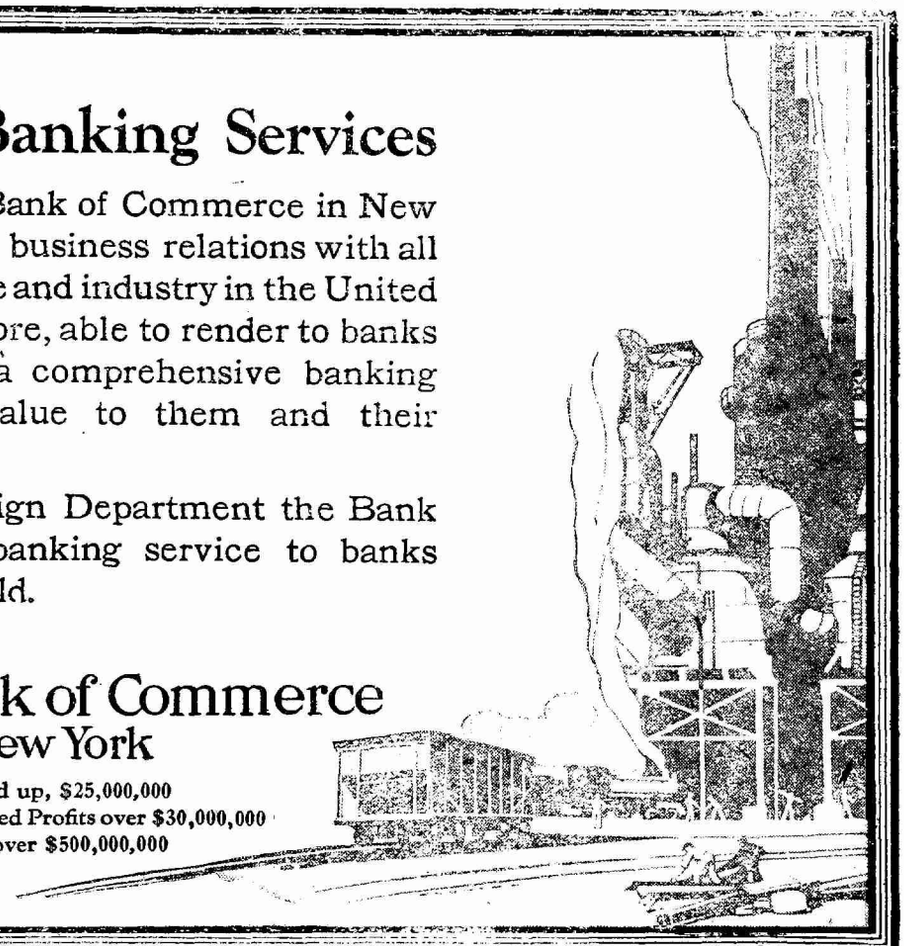
McTyeire School was opened at 21 Hankow Road, Shanghai, by Miss Laura Askew Haygood in 1891 as the first school for the higher education for girls in China. Under the guidance of Miss Helen Lee Richardson, with the assistance of the other women members of the faculty, the institution has developed into a preparatory school of the highest American standard. The new site of the school at 1 Edinburgh Road, Shanghai, was acquired in 1916 and the building plans projected. A large residence on the site was adapted to the use of the preparatory school, the grammar and primary departments remaining at the Hankow Road institution.


The "Three Castles"
MAGNUMS
Guaranteed manufactured in England.
The MAGNUMS "Three Castles" Cigarettes
50 Cigarettes.
The Three Castles Tobacco
W.D.&H.O. WILLS
BRISTOL & LONDON
There's no sweeter Tobacco comes from Virginia & no better brand than the "Three Castles"
REGISTERED.
W.D.&H.O.Wills.
Bristol & London.
This advertisement is issued by the British American Tobacco Co. (China), Ltd.

American Banking Services

THE National Bank of Commerce in New York has close business relations with all phases of commerce and industry in the United States. It is, therefore, able to render to banks in other countries a comprehensive banking service of great value to them and their customers.

Through its Foreign Department the Bank offers a complete banking service to banks throughout the world.



National Bank of Commerce in New York

Capital paid up, $25,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits over $30,000,000
Resources over $500,000,000

The
Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1908.

Capital	**$1,000,000.00**
Reserve Fund	**$133,316.00**
Undivided Profits	**$71,030.00**
Resources	**$11,000,000.00**

Head Office & Branches;
Hangchow, Shanghai, Haimon, & Lanchi.

Domestic Agencies;
Thruout CHINA at principal Cities.

Foreign Correspondents;
London, Paris, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Berlin, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Tokyo, Kobe, Yokohama, Osaka, Hakodata, Seoul, Fusan & Hongkong.

Every description of Banking and Exchange transacted.
Drafts issued and telegraphic transfers effected.
Commercial Credits established.
Loans and Credits granted on approved securities.
Interest allowed on Current, and Fixed Deposits in Pounds Sterlings, U. S. Dollars, Guilders, Yen, Taels, and Dollars according to arrangements.
Modern Safe Deposit Boxes for rent on application.
Savings Deposits at 4% compound interest.

LI MING, *Manager.*

SHANGHAI BRANCH
U 39 Peking Road.
Telephones: C.—3145, Manager's Office.
Telephones: C.—2147, General Office.
Cable Address:
"CHINDUBANK." SHANGHAI.

Last year a faculty home was erected on the new site. The dormitory is the second step in the building plans and will afford accommodations for 300 girls. The completion of the dormitory will make it possible to move the grammar department to Edinburgh Road, leaving only the primary and kindergarten grades at the Hankow Road address. The expansion project of the school provides for the erection soon of an auditorium and a modern class room buiding.

Men and Events

H. J. Sheridan of the Standard Oil Company, Shanghai, departed for America on leave, on Saturday, May 21. He was accompanied by Mrs. Sheridan and daughter.

The laying of the corner stone of the new dormitory of the McTyeire School, Edinburgh Road, Shanghai, will take place on Saturday afternoon, May 28, at 4:30 o'clock.

According to an announcement E. L. McCloskey has been appointed acting general manager with full powers of Gaston, Williams and Wigmore, Far Eastern Division, with headquarters at Shanghai.

The American flag over the U. S. Consulate is to be at half-mast for 30 days out of respect to the late Chief Justice White of the Supreme Court, who died on May 19 at Washington, D. C.

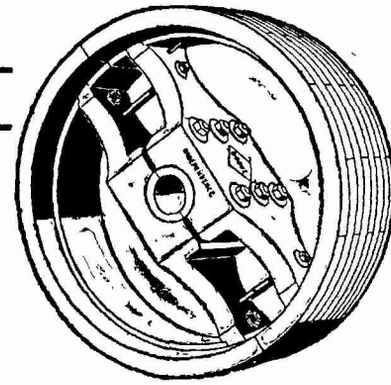
A recital will be given at the Carlton Cafe by the advanced piano students of the Shanghai American School, assisted by the Glee Club, the Girls's Chorus,

Dodge Wood Split Pulley

5 MILLION SOLD SINCE 1882

Guaranteed *for* Life

LIGHT



TRUE RUNNING

A Dodge wood split pulley is lighter and more carefully balanced than any metal pulley; the tractive pull of a belt on a wood rim is greater than on an iron or steel rim; good deliveries can be affected.

Dodge Sales and Engineering Company

MANUFACTURERS

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

Agents in China

SHANGHAI

CANTON	HARBIN	MUKDEN	TSINAN
FOOCHOW	HONGKONG	PEKING	URGA
HANKOW	KALGAN	TIENTSIN	VLADIVOSTOK

16-733

WORLD POLITICS

CONTEMPORARY FRENCH POLITICS
by Raymond Leslie Buell $7.00

What the French people think of the Peace Treaty, of the League of Nations, and of President Wilson, etc.

MEXICO IN REVOLUTION
by V. Blasco Ibanez 4.00

Impressions of the recent Mexican revolution, by the author of "The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse"

RUSSIA IN THE SHADOWS
by H. G. Wells 3.00

A study of Bolshevik Russia

BOLSHEVISM: AN INTERNATIONAL DANGER
by Paul Miliukov 7.50

Bolshevism is here studied, not as a Russian theory, but as a European and international problem

SOCIALISM VS. CIVILIZATION
by Boris Brasol 4.00

A frank exposition of Marxian socialism

THE TAINT IN POLITICS
by Joseph McCabe 4.00

A study of corruption in the political systems of England and America

Chinese-American Pub. Co.
25 Nanking Road Shanghai.

Resources: Pesos 261,000,000

Philippine National Bank

No. 1 The Bund
Telephone C.—2741
SHANGHAI

J. M. Nazario
Acting Manager

F. P. Paterno
Sub-Accountant

Head Office: Manila

BRANCHES:

37 Broadway, New York and throughout the Philippines

Correspondents at principal cities in the Orient, United States and Europe

SAVINGS AND CHECKING ACCOUNTS
FIXED DEPOSITS

EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD
COMMERCIAL & TRAVELLERS
LETTERS OF CREDIT
TRAVELLERS CHECKS

and William Lockwood, violinist, on Friday afternoon, June 3, at 5 o'clock.

"Traction in Shanghai," an illustrated lecture, by D. McColl, manager of the Shanghai Tramways, was given at a public meeting of the Shanghai Civic League in the Union Church Hall, on Wednesday evening, May 25, at 9:15 o'clock. A. J. Hughes, was in charge of the meeting.

The American College Club will hold a picnic supper at the Shanghai College, Yangtsezpoo, on Tuesday afternoon, May 31. It is hoped that a large number of members and their friends will be able to be present. The holding of a family picnic is an annual affair of the College Club.

A prize of G. $30. offered by Dr. Iuming Suez, Chinese Consul at New York, was awarded to a Chinese student M. L. Chung of Seattle for an essay on "The Sanitation Problem in China." Honorable mention was given to Y. C. Ma of Ithaca, who wrote on the same subject. Professor G. H. Danton, Dr. Y. Y. Tsu, and D. M. Clarke served as judges.

The National Committee of the Young Women's Christian Association, and the board of directors of the Shanghai association, were at home on Thursday afternoon, May 26, from 4:30 to 7 o'clock at 11a Quinsan Road, Shanghai. Several addresses were made by Miss Grace L. Coppock, general secretary for China, and David Yui of the Y. M. C. A.

A large crowd of Shanghai residents were present on the occasion of the launching of the *s.s. Cathay*, the fourth of the U. S. Shipping Board boats built by the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Company, Shanghai, on Thursday afternoon, May 26. Mrs. E. S. Cunningham wife of the United States Consul-General Shanghai, christened the ship. The tender *Alexandra* conveyed the guests to the works.

The last official social event of the American Woman's Club will take place on Saturday, May 28, when the members will give their annual garden party at the Columbia Country Club to which more than 1,000 invitations have been issued. Tea will be served on the balcony and the lawn, and music will be furnished by the orchestra from the *s. s. Huron*. A large number of members and their friends are expected to be present on this occasion.

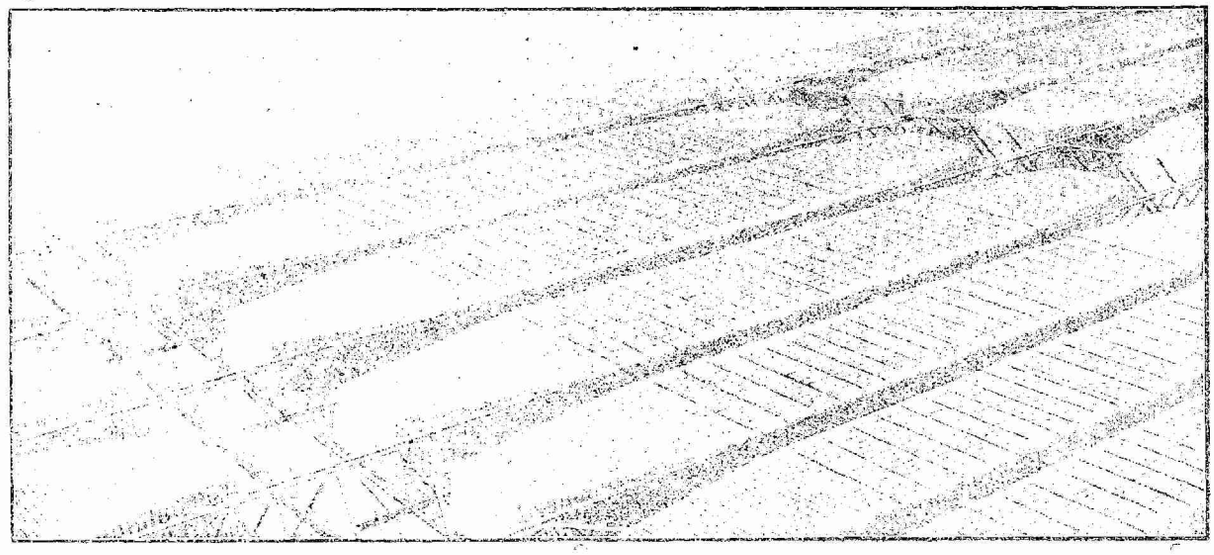
Never has a more impressive speech been given in Woosung than that of Dr. J. Q. Dealey who spoke yesterday on the "Right of Liberty". Dr. C. C. Chen interpreted. The Y. M. C. A. hall was full of students from the three Woosung institutions, all of them being members of the Y. M. C. A. The meeting closed at 5, Dr. Dealey inspected the three institutions (Dung Chih; National College; and Marine Product School), following the lecture.

The British community in Shanghai observed Empire Day on Tuesday, May 24, beginning with Holy Communion at the Holy Trinity Cathedral at 8 o'clock, and ending with a garden party given at the home of Lady Fraser, wife of Sir Everard Fraser, Consul-General for Great Britain. Other forms of celebration, were services at the Cathedral at 10:30 o'clock, an interport cricket match at the Consulate, and a reception at the Shanghai Club.

The annual linen sale in aid of the funds of the Foreign Women's Home will be held on Friday afternoon, May 27, at 3 o'clock in the Church House, 21 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai. There will be Irish

TRUSCON STEEL CO., *of* U. S. A.

FLORETYLE CONSTRUCTION

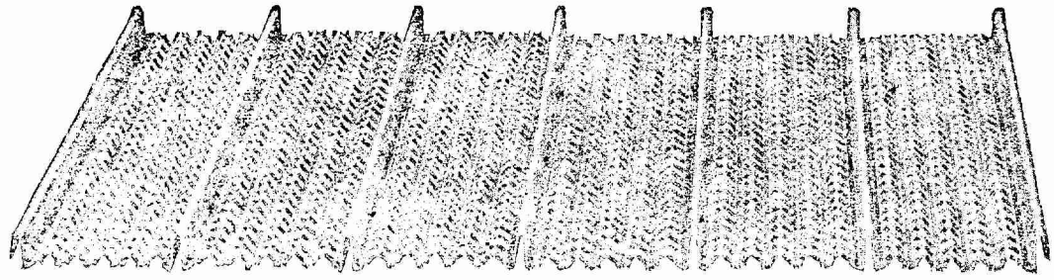


This type of construction consists of rows of specially manufactured hollow steel tiles covered with a layer of concrete and separated by reinforced concrete joists. These narrow joists carry the load direct to the supports, while the Floretyle act merely as fillers, saving concrete, reducing dead weight and economizing construction costs.

Three-eight inch Hy-Rib Lath used for ceiling in connection with Floretyle construction provides a flat ceiling and a perfect surface for plastering.

ASK FOR BOOKLET SHOWING DETAILS

TRUSCON HY-RIB



HY-RIB is a steel sheathing, stiffened by rigid ribs, eliminating forms and saving studs—an ideal reinforcement for concrete and a perfect base for plaster.

An excellent material for reinforcing concrete floors, concrete roof decks, walls and sidings, partitions and ceilings.

Stocks carried, 3/8" and 15/16"

ASK FOR BOOKLET FULLY DESCRIBING HY-RIB CONSTRUCTION

Resident Engineers with

AMERICAN TRADING CO.

SHANGHAI—TIENTSIN—PEKING—HANKOW.

16-735

THE
CHASE NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York
57 BROADWAY

CAPITAL - - - - - - - - $ 15,000,000
SURPLUS AND PROFITS - - - 24,731,413
DEPOSITS (Nov. 15, 1920) - - 363,855,510

OFFICERS
A. BARTON HEPBURN,
Chairman of the Advisory Board
ALBERT H. WIGGIN,
Chairman of the Board of Directors

Eugene V. R. Thayer, President

Vice Presidents
Samuel H. Miller,
Edward R. Tinker,
Carl J. Schmidlapp,
Gerhard M. Dahl,
Reeve Schley,
Alfred C. Andrews,
Robert I. Barr
Assistant Vice Presidents
Edwin A. Lee,
William E. Purdy
George H. Saylor
M. Hadden Howell
Auditor
Martin L. L. Henry
Cashier
William P. Holly
Assistant Cashiers
Charles C. Slade
Charles D. Smith
S. Frederick Telleen
Sewall S. Shaw
Leon H. Johnston
Otis Everett
George E. Schoepps
Andrew G. Campbell
William H. Moorhead
Charles A. Shepardsou
Ernest T. Love
Manager Foreign Department
Herman Krech

DIRECTORS

Henry W. Cannon
A. Barton Hepburn
Albert H. Wiggin
John J. Mitchell
Guy E. Tripp
James N. Hill
Daniel C. Jackling
Charles M. Schwab
Samuel H. Miller
Edward R. Tinker
Edward T. Nichols
Newcomb Carlton
Frederick H. Ecker
Eugene V. R. Thayer
Carl J. Schmidlapp
Gerhard M. Dahl
Andrew Fletcher
William B. Thompson
Reeve Schley
Kenneth F. Wood
H. Wendell Endicott
William M. Wood

WE RECEIVE ACCOUNTS OF Banks, Bankers, Corporations, Firms or Individuals on favorable terms, and shall be pleased to meet or correspond with those who contemplate making changes or opening new accounts.

Through its Trust Department, the Bank offers facilities as:

Trustee under Corporate Mortgages and Indentures of Trust;

Depository under re-organization and other agreements;

Custodian of securities and Fiscal Agent for Corporations and Individuals;

Executor under Wills and Trustee under Testamentary Trusts;

Trustee under Life Trusts.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT
Correspondent in China—The Chinese-American Bank of Commerce

16-736

linen tablecloths, napkins, tray cloths, dress materials, cotton goods, sheets, children's knitted garments and fancy articles, placed on sale. Tea will be served at 4 o'clock and home made candy will be also be on sale. It is hoped that a large number of friends will attend.

According to an announcement, the China Motors, Ltd., have purchased the entire motor interests of Andersen, Meyer and Company in China. By the terms of the agreement the China Motors Ltd., acquires the agency for the Dort car; the Milburn Electric car, and the Andersen, Meyer and Company's electrical charging plant in Shanghai; sub agencies in the principal cities in China, and all the extensive stock of motor cars, supplies and equipment of the selling firm.

A pilgrimage to the grave of General Frederick Ward, at Sungkiang, is being planned by the Shanghai, American Legion Post, for Sunday, May 29, Memorial Day and will be observed by all members. A train leaving Shanghai North Station at 9 o'clock on Sunday morning will convey the party to Sungkiang. Each person is expected to take lunch. The party will return on the 5:40 o'clock train for Shanghai. E. S. Cunningham, American Consul-General, will preside at the services to be held at the grave and will introduce the speakers, which include Judge Charles S. Lobingier of the U.S. Court for China, and others. A special invitation was presented to Admiral Strauss who found it impossible to accept, owing to the fact that he will be out of Shanghai at that time.

News from North China

Dr. C. T. Wang is visiting in North China. He has declined to accept the post of Chinese delegate to the International Court of Arbitration at the Hague, stating that he has no intention to go abroad. The Minister of Foreign Affairs is still endeavoring to persuade him.

E. J. Crokford, chief electrician of the Peking Union Medical College, is leaving Peking with his family on May 27, and will sail from Shanghai for America on May the 28 by the T. Y. K. line. Le Roy R. Jewell will fill Mr. Crokford's position at the Union Medical College.

At one o'clock on May 18 Mr. Yourin gave the last of a series of farewell entertainments to his Peking friends, his guests including the Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, the president of the Foreign Office Commission for Russian Affairs and a number of officials of the Foreign Office, and J. L. McCartney, Peking correspondent of the *North China Star*.

Frederick W. Stevens, representative in Peking of the American group of the International Banking Consortium, is leaving on May 23 for the United States, accompanied by Mrs. Stevens and his secretary J. Ross Tilford. They will sail on the *Empress of Asia*, and intend to return late in August, reaching Peking on September 2.

The American Minister and his son, John Crane, returned to Peking in the early part of this week. They have recently visited Hankow, Changsha, Nanking and Sianfu. Stanley K. Hornbeck, who accompanied them on the trip, has returned with them for a brief visit before his departure for the United States of America.

Before his departure for America, Colonel Morrow was entertained at dinner on Tuesday evening by General Tsao Yin, the seventh brother of Military Governor Tsao of Chihli, General Chao Tsz-sun, Defence Commissioner of Tientsin, Admiral Y. L. Woo, Director of the Taku Naval Dockyard, and General Yang I-te, Police Commissioner for Chihli.

Generals Chang Tso-ling, Tsao Kun and Wang Chan-yuan, the visiting High Inspecting Commissioners, went to the Western Hills for a picnic on May 13. After bathing in the Tangshan Hot-Springs, they returned to Peking in the afternoon. On Saturday the Prime Minister gave a farewell banquet to the three war lords at Natung's Garden in Chin Yu Hutung.

Rev. F. B. Turner, of the English Methodist Mission at Tientsin, left on May 19 for England on furlough. Mr. Turner, in addition to his mission duties, has for years served on the committee of the Tientsin Grammar School, and has also been chairman of the Distribution Board of the North China International Society for Famine Relief since its inception.

On May 14, His Excellency, Monsieur Boppe, French Minister at Peking, died. He had been in the French Hospital for about a week, suffering from an attack of appendicitis. The funeral was held on Tuesday morning with all religious ceremonies. It was attended by the representatives of both the President and the Prime Ministers and other Cabinet members.

The funeral of Princess Hsun, the second wife of the late Emperor Tung Chih, took place on May 18. The ex-Emperor Hsuan made the ceremonial offerings before the coffin at the Szening Palace. The procession passed through lines of police and soldiers stationed along the route both inside and outside the city, out of the Shen Wu Gate to the Eastern Tombs.

The Japanese Legation, according to the local press, has received letters from the Educational Association at Shanghai and the self-government society in Szechwan protesting against the proposed Japanese loan to the Central government. The legation has issued a denial of any knowledge of the loan, and stated that Japanese financiers are not likely to offer fresh loans to China while interest on former loans remain unpaid.

I. Yourin, chief of the mission of the Far Eastern Republic at Peking and Chita's prospective Foreign Minister left Peking on May 18 for Siberia. He was accompanied by several members of his staff and their wives as well as by M. Ivanoff, formerly of the Peking Government University and the *Journal de Pekin*, who is on his way to Moscow to accept the post of councillor of the Moscow Foreign Office on Far Eastern Affairs.

The Third Annual Chinese National Press Conference was held in the Water Pavilion of the Central Park in Peking this week. Many delegates came to attend the Conference from various cities including Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, Tientsin, Tsinan and Nanking. The conference was held under the auspices of the Peking Newspapers' Welcome Committee, comprising practically all the newspapers and news agencies in the Chinese Capital.

THE CHINESE AMERICAN BANK OF COMMERCE

中華懋業銀行

Established by American and Chinese capitalists under special charter of the Government of China issued April 12th, 1919.

Authorized Capital ***U. S. $10,000,000***

Paid-up Capital ***U. S. $ 5,000,000***

Head Office: PEKING

President,

Hon. CHIEN NEN SHUN

American Vice-President,

JAMES A. THOMAS, Esq.

Chinese Vice-President,

HSU EN-YUEN, Esq.

Correspondents in New York:

CHASE NATIONAL BANK
HAYDEN, STONE & COMPANY
AMERICAN FOREIGN BANKING CORP.

The Bank is closely associated with a number of the leading financial institutions in the United States and has a wide connection of important capitalists in China, and is prepared to give financial facilities to assist its clients in initiating and developing solid commercial and industrial undertakings in China.

The Bank receives deposits; grants loans; issues drafts and makes telegraphic transfers; buys and sells foreign exchange; issues commercial and circular letters of credit; collects bills, checks and other documents; and does other general banking business.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

No. 11 Nanking Road

Telephone Central Nos. 5841, 5842.

E. KANN ***Manager***

SOOYII K. SHEN ***Assistant Manager***

LOUIS SHEN ***Assistant Manager***

KOFA

BORATED

TALCUM POWDER

TRADE FOR MARK AND

TOILET NURSERY

Soothing, Cooling and Antiseptic.

Delicious After Bathing or Shaving.

Relieves Irritation of the Skin, Sunburn, Sore Feet, Etc., Etc.

1 *lb tin* **60** *cts.*
2 for **$ 1.00**

American Drug Co.

40-42 Nanking Road

Tel: C. 79 & 80

Exact size of the tin

16-738

About 800 natives of the province of Hupeh met on the afternoon of May 15 at the Hu-kwang Guild in Peking to consider and pass a resolution denouncing High Inspecting Commissioner Wang Chanyuan, and requesting the President to remove him from the Tuchunship of Hupeh. The Metropolitan police, however, prohibited the gathering and advised the Hupeh people against the use of the demonstrative methods to vent their wrath.

Dr. W. W. Yen, Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. T. Liang, former Minister of Foreign Affairs; C. T. Wang, one of the Chinese delegates to the European Peace Conference and former Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, and Roy Chaoman Andrews, famous American naturalist now visiting in Peking, have consented to make address on the occasion of the next reunion of the American College Club to be held at the Hotel de Peking on May 21.

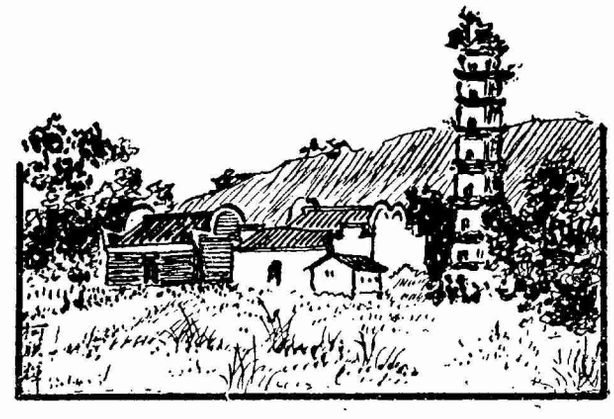
Liang Chi-chiao, former Minister of Finance and Justice, a scholar of great renown, has been elected the chancellor of the Chung Kuo University in Peking. The previous chancellor was Yao Keng, who has been arrested by order of the court on a charge of the swidling of public funds. The question, however, remains whether Mr. Liang will be able to assume office on account of the fact that many influential persons have been fighting for the post.

Under the auspices of the officials of the Ministry of the Interior, an impressive memorial service was held in the Central Park on Sunday morning in honor of Dr. Yu Shu-feng, who died of bubonic plague in Shantung two months ago, while engaged in a campaign for its suppression. Between four and five thousand persons were present. The Prime Minister and several government organs sent representatives to attend the service. Speeches were delivered by the representaties of the high officials.

Colonel William M. Morrow, commanding officer of the U. S. Fifteenth Infantry in North China, left Tientsin on Friday morning for the United States by way of Manila. Colonel Sloan arrived on Wednesday to succeed Colonel Morrow. Many of Colonel Morrow's foreign and Chinese friends saw him off at the railway station.

Before the reorganization of the Cabinet, Chang Chih-tan, Minister of the Interior and Director-general of the Famine Relief Bureau, who is now Minister of Communications, proposed the formation of a commission of experts to inquire into the possibility of the adoption of methods to prevent famine in China by drainage to prevent floods, irrigation to offset drought and scientific methods to prevent plagues of locusts.

Peking, May 21, 1921.



Miller Tires Mean Uniform Tires

THE greatest problem a tire manufacturer faces is how to build *all* his tires as good as his best ones.

The MILLER Factory found the solution to this problem in *uniform workmanship*. It was a simple matter to buy only the best raw material and machinery, so we devoted our entire efforts to training our workmen to a single standard, and this standard of workmanship has brought to MILLER'S what every other tire maker sought—uniformity.

Only in MILLER'S can you be certain that all tires will wear alike under the same conditions, and give you that uniform long mileage and freedom from trouble that every motorist prizes.

A test of MILLER'S against the tires you are at present using on your car is the best proof of MILLER uniformity.

THE MILLER RUBBER CO.
Akron, Ohio, U. S. A.

Registered in U. S. and 53 foreign countries

Exclusive Agents for China

WAH CHANG TRADING CORP.

Main Office
9 Ningpo Road
Phone, C. 5387-88

SHANGHAI

Show Rooms
4-5 Bubbling Well
Phone, C. 5961

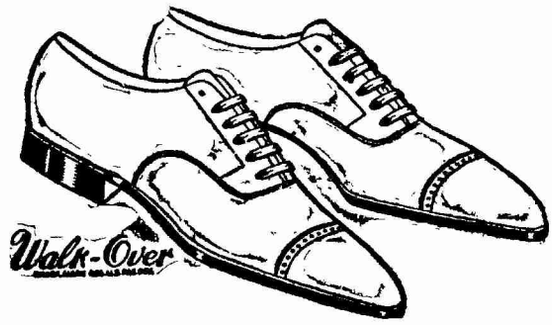
16-739

Warm Days Spell White Footwear

and no outfit is complete these days without them.

We are showing new models in Buckskin and Canvas.

PHOENIX SILK HOSIERY



WALK-OVER SHOE STORE

24 NANKING ROAD, SHANGHAI, CHINA.

PEKING UNION MEDICAL COLLEGE

The Medical School

The Premedical School

All applications for admission for the year 1921-1922 must be received before August 10th.

Entrance examinations will be held August 22nd to 26 at Peking and Shanghai.

For further information address:

The Committee on Admissions,
Peking Union Medical College,
Peking.

16-740

News from Central China

H. C. Joass, agent of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, left this week for Shanghai for home leave. During his absence, H. A. MacIntyre is in charge as acting agent.

William North, manager of the International Banking Corporation in Hankow, accompanied by Mrs. North, and their child left Hankow last Monday for Shanghai enroute to the States on home leave.

Mrs. Charles B. Horner, of the Robert Dollar Company, Hankow, left Hankow last Sunday night via Peking, Tientsin and Japan for the United States where she will spend the summer with her parents at Sacramento, California.

The steamer *Mei-Hsun* of the American West-China Navigation Company which was wrecked last month in the upper Yangtze gorges, is now in a hopeless state. As the water is still rising, there is practically no hope of its being salvaged.

All Shanghai carpenters in Hankow went on strike this week on their demand for increase of wages being refused by their employers. Members of their guild have decided to continue on strike until their employers are brought into sympathy with them.

Bishop Logan H. Roots, of the American Church Mission, Hankow, has returned to Hankow this week from Shanghai. Bishop Banister of Hunan province passed through Hankow for Shanghai. S. H. Littel of the same mission in Hankow, left for America Monday night.

A. Segawa, Japanese Consul-General at Hankow, is now back from a visit to Changsha, Hunan, where he spent about a month in investigating Japanese business and other interests in Hunan. He will leave for Changsha very soon for another visit on the same mission.

The river steamer *Robert Dollar II*, of the Dollar Steamship Company, recently passed Hankow from Shanghai up river, and arrived at Ichang on the upper Yangtze valley on May 10. A splendid reception was held the next day by the company to receive visitors from the Ichang community.

Several thousand famine refugees from North China have been recently repatriated from Hankow by the joint council of relief committees. There are now about 5,000 refugees still left destitute in the suburb of Hankow, and as soon as funds are available they will be deported from Hankow.

Opium traffic in the upper Yangtze plain to the west of Hankow is unusually flourishing. A recent raid was made on a foreign firm at Ichang, from which some opium cargoes were seized by local authorities. Some more was seized by the Japanese Consul in a hotel kept in the name of his own nationals.

Small parties of Russian fugitives have been appearing in Hankow recently. They are officers from the Russian army that have been driven by the Bolsheviks over the western frontiers of China. Most of them being in great need, the Russian residents of Hankow are endeavoring to obtain relief for them.

At a recent meeting, members of the Hankow Chinese Landowners Association unanimously voted against the provincial loan bonds, $100,000 of which they are compelled to buy. The provincial authorities intend to dispose of the bonds compelling each landowner to buy according to the value of his property.

RAILS

FOR

RAILWAYS
TRAMWAYS
MINE TRACKS
INDUSTRIAL PLANTS
ALL WEIGHTS & SIZES OF
TEE-RAILS
GROOVED RAILS

UNITED STATES STEEL PRODUCTS COMPANY

UNION BUILDING
THE BUND AND CANTON ROAD
SHANGHAI. (CHINA.)

No. 15 NAKADORI. MARUNOUCHI
TOKYO (JAPAN.)

16-741

PARK-UNION
FOREIGN BANKING CORPORATION
CAPITAL G. $4,000,000
SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
G. $754,000
HEAD OFFICE: 56 WALL ST.,
NEW YORK

BRANCHES

SAN FRANCISCO SEATTLE
PARIS TOKYO YOKOHAMA
CANADA—400 BRANCHES OF THE
UNION BANK OF CANADA

SHANGHAI BRANCH

7 Kiukiang Road *Tel. C.—Nos. 5874 & 5875*

CURRENT AND FIXED DEPOSITS

Accepted in Taels, Mexican Dollars, U. S. Dollars, Candian Dollars, Sterling, Interest Rates on Application.

Every Description of Banking and Exchange Business Transacted.

F. V. REILLY,
Manager.

The National Commercial Bank, Limited
Established 1907
PAID UP CAPITAL. . . . $2,500,000.00
RESERVE FUND 500,000.00
Head Office—Shanghai
Peking and Kiangse Roads
Telephones: Manager's Office-Central 2650
General Office-Central 2613 & 2614

BRANCHES
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden, Harbin

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
London, Paris, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka.

Correspondents at the princial cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits n Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Yen according o arrangement.

Interest allowed on Deposits at Call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement,

Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.

Credit granted on approved securities.

SAVINGS ACCOUNTS—4% per annum.

Every description of banking business transacted.

MODERN SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT.

SHEN CHU HSU, Manager.
SHU CHIN MIH, Sub-Manager.
Y. S. TUNG, Acting Sub-Manager.

Dr. R. G. Boville, representative of the International Association of Vacation Schools in America, who recently left Hankow for Shanghai after a short visit, is reported to have lost through theft by a ricsha coolie who made away with his travelling bag, checks and letters of credit to the value of $9,000. Part of this sum was for famine relief funds in China.

The Hankow Chamber of Commerce is protesting the newly issued Industrial Loan Bonds from Peking. In a protest filed with the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, it was stated that in view of general business depression and the fact that the Hankow Chamber has to buy $300,000 provincial loan bonds, they are absolutely unable to be burdened with other duty.

A well organized legion of robbers formed by bandits and soldiers is terrorizing the northwestern part of Szechuen province, and is raging furiously in the absence of any controlling force from either the government or the local magistrates. Inhabitants of these districts have mostly evacuated the lawless region to avoid being molested by robbers and housebreakers.

A new division of provincial troops is being organized by authorities at Wuchang under instruction from General Wang Chuan-yuan for the purpose of winning over by force the province of Kweichow for the Peking government. About three thousand men will be recruited from Shantung and Honan for the new troops, for which $150,000 is said to have been appropriated from the provincial treasury.

The Students Union of Hengchow, Hunan, recently prevented several ships from unloading Japanese goods. The Chinese importers of the Japanese cargoes then came into clash with the boycotters, and as a result several students were injured, and two of them were sent to the hospital. The Hengchow magistrate quickly brought about a compromise equally agreeable to the two parties, and now the schools continue their classes as usual.

Lieutenant-General Sun Chuan-fang, who has been in charge of the administration of Hupeh province since General Wang Chuan-yuan departed for the Tientsin conference, has wired to his chief in Peking urging him to return without further delay. He stated that the situation in western Hupeh districts in becoming more serious since those troops under a self-styled. Ta-Han King, or the Heavenly Son of the Ta-Han Dynasty, are going rampant there.

Export business in Hankow remains inactive with the exception of wood oil and sesamum seeds. The market of wood oil is now considerably firmer owing to scarcity of spot cargo, and some shipments of this product have recently been made at Hankow. Sesamum seed is also firm, and Chinese dealers say there is difficulty in obtaining stock. A decidedly better feeling is in the market for imported piece goods and prices for whites and greys have advanced. Besides, local prices for cotton yarns are down from 3 to 5 taels per bale.

Participants in the trial athletic meet held at Griffith John College, Hankow, last Saturday, in preparation for the coming Far Eastern Championship Games, were Boone University, Higher Normal College, Higher Commercial College, Chung Hua University First Provicial Teachers College, Government Industrial Academy and the Second Middle

Oregon Pine—

The Standard of the West

SUPERIORITY of service after years of usage has made Oregon Pine the standard of the West. The recognition of this superiority is rapidly bringing the use of more of the timber in the Far East. Robert Dollar Company Oregon Pine is of the highest grade, coming from our own forests, through our own mills, on our own vessels to China. We can supply all sizes and grades required for all kinds of building and construction work.

We Specialize in Bridge Timbers and Railway Sleepers.

RETAIL LUMBER YARDS IN HANKOW AND TIENTSIN.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

No. 4 THE BUND, SHANGHAI

BRANCH OFFICES

HANKOW—PEKING—TIENTSIN—ICHANG—CHUNGKING—KOBE—HONGKONG—MANILA—SINGAPORE

16-743

"The Road Through the Heart of China"

Peking-Hankow Line

Chinese Government Railways

PASSING through China's most magnificient scenic regions, traversing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of eastern Hupei province, the PEKING-HANKOW LINE—the most important of China's rail routes—enables tourists and travelers to obtain a glimpse of Old China.

The Peking-Hankow route joins the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railways at Fengtai, connecting by so doing with the railways of Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia. Steamer service at Hankow brings it into easy communication with Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

From Peking to Hankow is a journey of 34 hours, by the daily express train, which has modern dining and sleeping car accomodations.

Few summer resorts in China can compare in natural charm of views and comforts afforded with Chikungshan Mountain, whose summit reaches an altitude of 1980 ft. A serpentine road climbs the mountain from Sintien Station, 110 miles from Hankow, on the summit of which are beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists.

One of the most impressive sights in China, the Western Tombs may be reached by a branch line which was built exclusively for the use of the former Imperial Sovereigns to visit the tombs of their ancestors. The site of the beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs, which include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors, three Empresses and a number of Princesses, is close to the Liang Ko Chwang Station, 79 miles from Peking. The region is justly appreciated for its charming, Oriental scenery and atmosphere.

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

(Through Express Service Only)

1 Direct W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.	3 Sem-dir W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.	STATIONS.	2 Direct W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.	4 Sem-dir W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.
8.00	21.00	dep. Peking Chienmen.....arr.	21.35	7.55
8.18	21.18	,, Paomachang .....dep.	21.19	7.39
8.58	21.50	,, Changsintitn ..... ,,	20.52	7.14
9.47		,, Liuliho..... ,,	19.58	
10.40		,, Kaopeotien ..... ,,	19.04	
12.34	0.43	,, Paotingfu ..... ,,	17.23	4.24
16.30	3.57	,, Chengtingfu ..... ,,	13.22	1.08
17.36	5.03	,, Shihkiachwang ..... ,,	12.11	0.02
21.27	8.07	,, Shuntehfu..... ,,	8.33	21.15
0.11	11.41	,, Changteh Ho..... ,,	5.29	17.30
2.48	15.04	,, Sinsiang..... ,,	2.52	14.13
6.13	17.58	,, Chengchow..... ,,	0.26	11.24
7.24	20.48	,, Hsuchow ..... ,,	22.15	3.33
9.14	23.04	,, Yencheng ..... ,,	20.35	6.43
11.11	0.44	,, Chumatien ..... ,,	18.16	4.45
14.09	3.12	,, Sinyangchow..... ,,	15.09	2.13
15.26	4.19	,, S'tien(Chikungshan) ,,	13.46	1.03
18.56		,, Siaokan ..... ,,	9.55	21.50
20.50	9.15	arr. Hankow Tachimen... ,,	8.00	20.00

16-744

School, of Wuchang, Foo Teh Academy, Hankow Middle School and the Y. M. C. A., of Hankow, Hunan-Yale College, Provincial Teachers College, First Middle School and the Y. M. C. A., of Changsha, Hunan.

The stamp duty officers of Wuchang, accompanied by a squad of policemen and soldiers, were recently out on the streets of Wuchang to examine the books and commercial documents of various shops. For those who failed to stamp them, fines from $3 to $50 were imposed by force. This caused the business men to approach the Wuchang Chamber of Commerce for protection against taxation by force. On their presentation being refused by the chairman, they began to call for a general strike in Wuchang, and circulars to this effect were scattered broadcast over the city. The strike was averted only by appeasing measures of the authorities.

About $20,000 worth of Japanese goods was recently burned at Changteh, Hunan, by the Changteh Students Union at the Public Recreation Ground. The goods destroyed were imported into Changteh for sales in Changteh and district by Chinese merchants. They were arrested before they were landed by students of various schools in cooparation with other organizations. While the students were removing the cargo they were approached by the Police Commissioner who insisted that the goods should be given up to the Changteh Chamber of Commerce to be disposed by public sales instead of being destroyed by flames. Although the arrangement had been indorsed by other organizations, the Students Union boldly proceeded to burn the Japanese goods before a large crowd of townspeople. The boycott ban seems to have been laid on Japanese goods afresh.

The staff of the Government Teachers College at Wuchang, not having been paid for seven months, were at last compelled to strike as a measure of demanding funds from the government. The teachers strike was arranged for this week, and all members had consented to quit work unless duly paid up. Unexpectedly on last Sunday word came from Peking that $10,000 had been remitted to Hankow through the Bank of China. This had the temporary effect of stopping the strike, but inquiry made at the authorities in Wuchang and the Bank of China in Hankow showed no word to this effect was received, nor was any money sent down. Delegates have been sent to Peking to investigate into the matter, and the strike is being withheld pending a final reply from Peking. The crisis in this college is not over, and the students there are enthusiatic supporters of the teachers strike.

Hankow, May 21, 1921.

News from South China

Sir R. E. Stubbs, Governor of Hongkong, has returned to the Colony from a trip to North China and Shanghai.

At a recent meeting in Hongkong, the residents there have asked the government to rescind its recent resolution to increase the house rates.

A City Planning Commission has been appointed at Canton under the Bureau of Public Works. Ch. S. Paget, Major G. W. Olivecrona, and Mr. Wier, three foreign engineers, have been appointed honorary members.

A Cigar That You Can Smoke With Pleasure and Tender to Your Friends With Pride

Made in a Variety of Shapes and Sizes to Satisfy the Most Critical Smoker

ALHAMBRA

CIGAR & CIGARETTE MFG. CO.

MANILA—PHILIPPINES

Cable Address: ALHAMBRA, MANILA

Codes used: W. U. C. 5-Letter Edition
A.B.C. 5th Edition
Western Union
Bentley's
Excelsior
Lieber's
A-1

THE ORIENTAL PRESS

Printers, Lithographers, Engravers, Binders.

Paper Importers and Agents for Printing Inks, Machinery and Supplies.

Correspondence Solicited.

115 Avenue Edward VII

SHANGHAI

Honan Anthracite Coal

The Honan Anthracite Coal is the best Domestic Fuel in the Far East, is smokeless, economical and durable, and burns with an intense heat. It is very suitable for *open fire grates, stoves of all kinds, and steam Heaters.* The Boiler Coal, a grade specially prepared for steam raising, where mechanical draught facilities are available, gives excellent results, economy of consumption being a main feature with this coal.

The FU CHUNG CORPORATION, a British-Chinese Company, has the exclusive Selling Rights of the Well-known *Honan Anthracite Coal*, produced at the Mines of the Pekin Syndicate Ltd., and the Chung Yuan Co. Ltd.

The Fu Chung Corporation has depots established at Shanghai, Hankow, Nanking, Pukow, Tientsin, Pao Ting Fu, Taokow and Lintsingchow, also interior agencies along the Tao-Ching, Kin-Han, Pienlo and Lunghai Railways, and along the main interior waterways from Honan Province. The present market is upwards of 1,200,000 tons per annum.

The Fu Chung Corporation is also prepared to act as Interior Agents in Honan Province for Manufacturers and Importers desiring to introduce their goods into the Interior.

All communications addressed to the General Managers, Chiaotso, Honan, will receive prompt attention.

FU CHUNG CORPORATION

Telegraphic Address: "Fuchung" Chiaotso.
Codes used: A. B. C. 5th Edition: and Bentleys.

Equip to WIN

Use only a well balanced racket selected from models used by leading players.

Our stock is complete with the best rackets of SPALDING, PROSSER-LEE, BANCROFT and WRIGHT and DITSON.

RESTRINGING A SPECIALTY

Send for List and Prices.

MAIL ORDERS GIVEN PROMPT ATTENTION

Squires Bingham Company

THE STORE OF QUALITY

SHANGHAI

CHUNG MEI TRADING CORPORATION

2 Hongkong Road

New York Shanghai London

Cable—Chungmei *Phone—C. 2570*

Imports and Exports

Manufacturers' Representatives

Consult us for

QUALITY PRODUCTS AT LOWEST PRICES

IMPORT SPECIALITIES

Machinery
Paper & Inks
Textiles
Dyes & Chemicals
Hardware & Metals
Provisions
Household Utilities

EXPORT

Chinese Products

GRAND HOTEL KALEE

Cable Address "Kalee," Shanghai

130 Rooms, each with private bath.

Best Cuisine in Shanghai.

Commodious lounge, reception rooms, etc.

When in Shanghai Stop at the

GRAND HOTEL KALEE

Centrally located at Kiangse and Kiukiang Roads

SHANGHAI

A. MILDNER, *Manager.*

The REVIEW would like to obtain a few copies of Vol. VII., Nos. 5 and 9 of the REVIEW, for which we are willing to pay Mex. 50 cents each. Send to the Editor, 113 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai.

Hongkong will send some forty athletes to the Far Eastern Olympiad at Shanghai, including football, basket ball, volley ball, tennis, and other players. These and some twenty others from Canton will form the South China contingent.

Information from a reliable British source gives out that there is nothing to the report that the British government of Hongkong is aiming at the taking of Whampoa within Kwangtung as a British port as general press reports in Canton stated.

The municipality of Canton is considering the construction of a permanent athletic field on the present east parade ground. The Bureau of Education is having the matter in charge. The bureau is also considering the establishment of a city public library.

The Medical Association of China, Canton branch, in a recent meeting, denied the right of the municipality of Canton to regulate medical practice by city ordinance, declaring that the examination and registration of physicians should be undertaken by the Ministry of Interior of the Republic.

Ma Yu-heng, Civil Administrator in the Island of Hainan, Kwangtung, will probably replace Liao Chung-hai as the Commissioner of Finance of Kwangtung, upon assumption by the latter of the Portfolio of Finance in the Cabinet of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the President of the Republic of China, with offices in Canton.

Canton press reports state that Lu Yung-ting, the Kwangsi warlord, has just raised a loan of $800,000 for the purpose of supporting the army invading Kwangtung. The reports estimate that unless Kwangtung is prepared, Kwangsi troops are able to enter Yamchow or Limchow from Nanning in three days.

The system of business licensing will be introduced in Canton, beginning with the tea houses. As expected, there will be opposition at the outset, but it is believed that all will concede to the fairness of the act, when being acquainted with the fact that the proceeds from the taxation will be devoted to the support of a city hospital, a much needed institution here.

Canton will have its white way soon, if the arrangement between the Bureau of Public Utilities and the local electric light company for improved street lights comes out successfully. Better auto-busses and ricksha service and more efficient control of the motor-car traffic together with an improved system of street lightings, especially along the Broadway maloo are some of the plans of the present municipal officials.

The Canton Women's Union is requesting the Civil Governor, General Chen Chiun-ming, to appoint some women as official members of the Canton Municipal Advisory Council. According to the city charter, ten of the thirty members of the Council shall be appointed by the Civil Governor. The women are beginning to realize that they will hardly gain any seat by election, unless the men will come to their aid. The Kuomintang will assist the women to procure some seats, however.

To procure co-operation in the promotion of free and compulsory education in the city of Canton, a special Free Educational Commission has been organized with Ching Tsao-yee, M. A., Columbia University, as the chairman. The commission will invite the

leading educators of the city as its advisers. It is expected that by 1923, everything will be completed to enable every child of school age to be under instruction. At present only 45 percent of the children in the city are in schools.

When Frank W. Lee, a returned student, took charge of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs in Canton as commissioner, and Wong Keoung assumed the superintendency of the Customs, they practically made no change in the personnel of the staff last October; and when Ma Yu-heng succeeded Liao Chung-hai as the Commissioner of Finance he also followed the custom and has so far discharged no subordinates for personal or political reasons. This custom of the new administration, if becoming a rule, will probably encourage better men to enter into the civil service.

Canton also has its labor problems now, and strikes of one form or another are a common occurrences. The other day, however, Choy Chong, general manager of the Sun Company, succeeded in breaking an intended walk-out of his men in the Canton branch by bringing a force of breakers from Hongkong and issuing a wholesale order of dismissal before the retiring body was aware of the presence of its successors. The manager of the Western Hotel on the Bund, Canton, was not so ready and for the week ending May 7, no waiters or other servants would attend to the guests.

The Constitutional Reform Association of Hongkong has passed the following resolution at a meeting May 11:—(1) That all the non-Chinese members of the Legislative Council be elected; (2) That a larger electoral body be adopted in the case of all such non-Chinese members, with the exception of the representatives of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce; (3) That there shall be an unofficial majority on the Legislative Council with such safeguards as are provided in the Constitution of Ceylon; (4) That a petition be sent to the House of Commons asking for the support of the Members in securing the above change in the Legislative Council. H. W.

Canton, May 12, 1921.

Week's News Summary

CHINA

May 19. Li Shih-wei accepts post as Minister of Finance.

May 20. Peking government denies rumor that Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works has been mortgaged.

May 22. Sino-German Trade agreement abolishing extraterritorial privileges signed.——Report of Maritime Customs shows imports heavily exceeding exports during the year of 1920.

SIBERIA

May 21. Japanese Military expeditions sent to interior points of Maritime province.

GENERAL

May 19. Conference called to bring together France and Great Britain on Polish question.——United States asks equal rights with other nations in exploitation of world's oil fields.

THE FOUNDATION CO.

美國建業公司

ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS

New York Office—120 Liberty St.
Shanghai Office:
24B Kiangse Road
Tel. Central 6316

Railways, Port Developments, Electric Railways, Tramlines, Buildings, Industrial Plants, Power Plants, Waterworks, Bridges, Foundations and general developments of all kinds.

The Ault & Wiborg China Co.

37 Canton Road
SHANGHAI

Factories & Headquarters in Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A.

Established 1878

MANUFACTURERS OF

Printing & Lithographic Inks
Dry Colors
Aniline Dyes
Enamels, Paints & Varnishes
Typewriter Ribbons & Carbon Papers
Writing Fluids

DEALERS IN

Printing & Lithographic Machinery of every description
Papers of all kinds.
Headquarters in China for supplying every need of Lithographic or Printing shops
Foreign experts in all above lines will give you advice at anytime without obligation on your part.

Branch houses carrying stocks at Canton, Hongkong, Hankow, Tientsin and Manila.

16-747

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

American Steamers

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

San Francisco—Honolulu—Yokohama—Kobe—Shanghai—Manila—Hongkong

"ECUADOR" "VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"
"GOLDEN STATE" "EMPIRE STATE" "HOOSIER STATE"
"LONE STAR STATE" "PALMETTO STATE"

EAST INDIA SERVICE

San Francisco—Honolulu—Manila—Saigon—Singapore—Calcutta—Colombo

"WOLVERINE STATE" CREOLE STATE" "GRANITE STATE"

PANAMA SERVICE

San Francisco—Mexico—Central America—Panama

SAN FRANCISCO-BALTIMORE SERVICE

San Francisco—Panama—Havana—Baltimore

Safety and comfort of passengers always our first consideration.

For information regarding passage or freight apply to company's agents at San Francisco Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Manila, Hongkong, Singapore, Calcutta or Colombo

1—B Nanking Road
Palace Hotel Building

SHANGHAI

Telephone—Central—5056
Cable Address "Solano"

Consolidated Steel Corporation

General Offices:
165 Broadway, NEW YORK, U. S. A.
Cable Address, "Consteco, New York"
CHINA OFFICE:
Nantung Building, 22 Kiukiang Road
SHANGHAI

Sole exporters of the commercial products of
Bethlehem Steel Company
The Brier Hill Steel Company
Cambria Steel Company
Lackawanna Steel Company
Lukens Steel Company
Midvale Steel & Ordnance Company
Republic Iron & Steel Company
Sharon Steel Hoop Company
The Trumbull Steel Company
Whitaker-Giessner Company
The Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company

CONSTECO
TRADE MARK

We are prepared to give prompt attention to inquiries for all forms of iron and steel products. Inquiries should include exact specifications, giving quantities desired, full particulars as to size, weight, grade, packing, etc., and purposes for which the materials are required.

May 20. Breach said to be growing wider between British and French Premiers over Polish questions.——Coal peace reported to be near in England.——Berlin dispatch says Allied Reparation Commission demands German concessions in China.

May 21. Chief Justice E. D. White of United States Supreme Court dies at Washington.——Colonel George Harvey, U. S. Ambassador to Great Britain, reiterates cordial feelings between two countries but declares American people cannot accept leave.——M. Tardieu declares Great Britain is forcing France to lose effect of Versailles Treaty.

May 22. Franklin K. Lane, former U. S. Secretary of the Interior, dies.—— London telegram says Colonel Harvey's speech regarding American participation in Allied Supreme Council proceedings has produced sensation in U. S.——*Reuter* telegram says events in Upper Silesia are increasingly serious.

May 23. Sir Charles Addis at dinner given by British bankers to Thomas W. Lamont declares peace in the Far East must be maintained by Anglo-American cooperation.

May 24. Premier Hughes of Australia, declares Anglo-Japanese Alliance is an anathema to U. S. but is necessary for the peace of the Far East.—— Germany accedes to all Allied demands.

May 25. French agree unconditionally to comply with plans of Allied Supreme Council in Poland.——German non-commissioned officer admits mistreatment of war prisoners before Allied court.

Current Market Reports

Weekly and Monthly Conditions and Quotations of China's Principal Markets

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—The market during the past week has again been practically lifeless and the net change insignificant. Straight buying or selling has been negligible. The general undertone has been on the easy side principally due to accumulation of stocks. Inquiries do not seem to be urgent and would probably not be of sufficient volume to absorb heavier offerings. From this standpoint the course of prices seems to hinge on the question as to whether holders will adopt a policy of slow selling or whether they will prefer to liquidate this crop before taking on another.

There have been no further developments as to the coming crop, the recent cold snap having been nothing more than must be expected every year and the reports which have reached us are that good progress has been made generally and on a larger acreage than last year.

For the present, it looks as if this scalping market may continue for some time, but we still feel that unless the crops are very bad, the tendency will gradually be towards a lower level.

Extracts of Correspondence

Kiangsu Province, May 15:—During the past week too much rain has fallen, and preparations are somewhat delayed. Very little cotton has been planted, consequently no actual damage has been done. Conservative planters say that it is better for this bad spell to have come now than later. The acreage in cotton will be increased about 20 to 30 percent.

Chekiang Province, May 16:—During the early part of the week heavy rains were general throughout this territory, which somewhat retarded farm work. The weather is now fine, and preparations seem to be pretty well advanced for the season—fully up to the average year, and the prospects are as good as could be expected at this time.

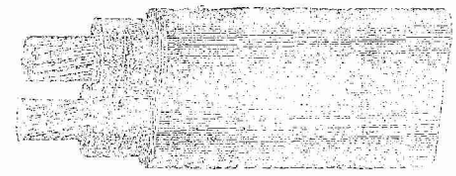
Yangtsze Valley, May 13:—The weather has been cool, but not to that extent to prevent farm work; the lands have been pretty well placed in cultivation and preparations are easily ten days ahead of last season. All cotton possible will be planted and we conservatively estimate the acreage increase at ten percent over last year.

Shantung Province, May 14:—Our Agents report that prospects were never brighter, and there is no question but that the outlook is far better than last season.

Chihli Province, May 14:—The crop prospects throughout this Province at present are very flattering. Weather conditions have been very favorable and the farmers have been working with a will to get their seed in the ground.

Honan Province:—No report yet.

Yarn.—The market during the early part of the week was keeping steady to firm. At the close, however, prices eased off a couple of taels. As to the



A Dependable Guarantee

of the superior quality of STANDARD Products is the specialized knowledge and skill employed in their manufacture and their long years of successful service in all parts of the world. We solicit your inquiries for

Copper, Brass and Bronze Rods, Wires
Copper and Brass Tubes
Colonial Copper Clad Steel Wire
Rubber Insulated Wire
Weatherproof and Magnet Wire
Lead Covered Cables, all kinds
Armored Cables
Cable Terminals and Junction Boxes

Catalogues supplied upon request

Standard Underground Cable Co.

Pittsburgh, Pa. U. S. A.

Agents for China:
Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.,
Shanghai.

Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916
Head Office: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital.....$2,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital.....$1,500,000.00
Reserve Fund.....$ 124,000.00

Managing Director: T. Clarence Sun
Deputy Managing Director: Nieh Chi-wei

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:

Tientsin	Chinkiang	I-chang
Shanghai	Soochow	Changsha
Peking	Wusieh	Shasi
Hankow	Hangchow	Wuhu
Nanking	Ningpo	London
Yangchow	Shaoshing	New York
Hsuchow	Canton	San Francisco
Pengpu	Hongkong	Boston
Changchun	Changteh	Tokio
Antung	Chengchow	Kobe
Kiukiang	Tsinkiangpu	Osaka
		Yokohama

And also in other principal cities in foreign countries.

Shanghai Branch:

S441 Ningpo Road.
Tel. Central 1929 Managers' Office
Tel. Central 2618 General Office

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels, dollars and other currencies according to arrangement. Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. Sun, Manager
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager

future tendency of the market, we are of the opinion that the market will remain steady with firm undertone owing to the fact that the interior marts are bare and the local mills not having stocks on hand.

Liverpool, May 13, 1921.

Liverpool Market :—

Good Middling American, Spot..... 7.48 Pence
" " " May ..... 7.94 "
" " " July ..... 8.23 "

Market :—*Steady.*

New York, May 19, 1921.

New York Market :—

July.....12.63 Cents
October .....13.34 "
December .....13.69 "
Spot.....12.45 "

Market :—*Steady.*

Bombay, May 17, 1921.

Bombay Market :—

Broach, F. G. May .....Rps. 301 per Khandy
Fully Good Bengal, May ... " 218 " "
Fine Oomra, May..... " 254 " "

Market :—*Steady.*

Shanghai Market :—

Tungchow Spot ex. Wharf.....Tls. 25.00
Shanghai ..... " 24.00
" M-ginned, ... " 24.00
Taichong ..... " 24.50

Tone of the Market :—*Firm.*

Weekly Silk Market Report

By Villa Brothers

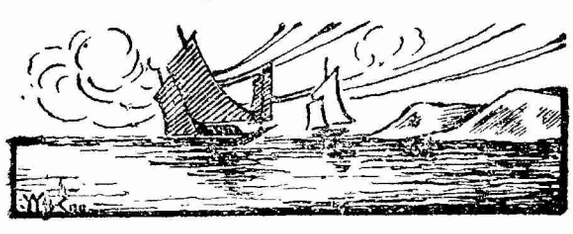
Yokohama : The Yokohama market is very active and advancing on account of large buying by American and Japanese exporters. The new crop is progressing satisfactorily.

Shanghai : China Steam Filatures still remain inactive, Merchants and Exporters awaiting the results of the Wusih crop. Reports about the Shaoshing crop have been unfavorable but it is hoped that with the continuance of good weather the results of the Wusih crop will be satisfactory.

Tsatlee : Inactive and prices nominal.

Tussah : Steady with small business for America, and also a revival of interest from the Japanese buyers in the Northern markets.

China Steam Filatures Grand Extra Chops..Tls.	1200	Nominal
" " " Extra Chops..... "	1100	
" " " Medium Chops..... "	1050	
Tsatlee Improved Reel Best Chops..... "	850	
" " " Market Chops ..... "	800	
Tussah Best Chops..... "	505	
Tussah Market Chops..... "	485	



Shanghai Exchange for week ending Wednesday, May 25th, 1921

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—The London price of silver has ruled unsteady during the week. The last quotation received is 33⅝d. lower than last week. The Silver Markets and our Exchange Market appear to be influenced by a speculative "bull" movement in Silver, which as for as China is concerned the balance of trade does not justify. With regard to the home silver markets, it is difficult to gather whether there are any genuine buyers of silver which appears to be offering in fair quantities from the Continent and of which we gather stocks are acumulating in America. Locally, Exports remain dull and a fair demand for Gold remittances continues. At the close our Exchange Market was steady with very little business passing.

Our stocks of Silver are reported as follows :—

Sycee and Bar Silver.....Tls. 39,070,000 Unchanged
Chinese and Mexican Dollars... $ 37,000,000 "
Estimated value in Taels Tls. 65,710,000, as against Tls. 59,710,000 held at this time last year.

†	Average rates for April.	Thurs. May 19	Friday May 20	Sat. May 21	Mon. May 23	Tuesday May 24	Wed. May 25
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	3/2.173	3/2	3/2	3/2	3/2	3/2	3/2
D/Dfts. "	—	3/2¼	3/2¼	3/2¼	3/2¼	3/2¼	3/2¼
4m/s "	—	3/2½	3/2½	3/2½	3/2½	3/2½	3/2½
T/T India	242.673	250	252¼	253½	253½	251½	251½
T/T France	874.038	750	745	730	730	730	750
T/T N. Y.	62.461	63½	63½	63½	63½	63	62
T/T H'kong	75.577	76¾	75¾	76	76	76	76
T/T Japan	77.009	75½	75½	75½	75½	75½	76
T/T Batavia	187.884	183½	183¼	185	185	185	185
T/T Straits	73.182	72¾	72⅞	72¾	72¾	73	73
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred, D/A	3/5.173	3/5	3/5	3/5	3/5	3/5	3/5
6m/s " "	—	3/5½	3/5½	3/5½	3/5½	3/5½	3/5½
4m/s " D/P	3/6.423	3/6¼	3/6¼	3/6¼	3/6¼	3/6¼	3/6¼
4m/s " "							
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	974.038	850	845	830	830	830	850
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	69.461	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½	69
4m/s " Docs	—	71¼	71¼	71¼	71¼	70¾	69¾

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	May 19	May 20	May 21	May 23	May 24	May 25
Bullion.						
***London** Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	33½	33¼	33⅛	33¼	33⅞	33⅝
	G. $ 59⅛	G. $ 58¾	G. $ 58⅞	G. $ 58⅝	G. $ 59⅛	G. $ 58
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 363⁰⁰	Tls. 362⁸⁰	Tls. 361⁸⁰	Tls. 360²⁰	Tls. 360⁸⁰	Tls. 363⁰⁰
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 993 touch)	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	72.4	72.3625	72.3	72.3625	72.5	72.525
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	2%	1½%	1%	2%	1½%	1½%

*Closing Price in London for Previous day.

Bank of England rate of discount	6½%	London on Paris	T/T 47.18
Bank of France rate of discount	7 %	London on Germany	T/T ——
London open Market rate of Discount	3 m/s. 5⅝%	New York on London	T/T 392⅛
" "	4 m/s. 5⅝%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/3 1/16
" "	6 m/s. 5¾%	Hongkong on "	T/T 2/5⅛
		Yokohama " "	T/T 2/4⅞

What the Ships Carry Between America and China

(Taken from the Daily Returns of the Shanghai Customs from Monday, May 9, to May 11, 1921)

(Key: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Taels, Customs Rate April Tael 1.46 equal $1. Gold.)

S. S. City of Dunkirk, April 25.

To Boston.

Tea, Green :		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	211
Skins, Goat, Untanned	Pcs.	236,758

To New York.

Tea, Black, Hankow	Pls.	127
,, ,, Kiukiang	,,	149
Tea, Green :		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	2,309
Young Hyson, other Ports	,,	23
Hyson, other Ports	,,	165
Antimony, Oxide	,,	512
,, Regulus	,,	11,525
Bristles	,,	262
Feather, Goose	,,	540
Hair, Horse	,,	60
Intestines, Pig	,,	435
,, Sheep	,,	10
Tungsten Ore	,,	168
Wool, Sheep's	,,	502
Skins Doe	Pcs.	20,000
,, Deer	,,	10,000
,, Goat, Untanned	,,	242,643
,, Squirrel	,,	9,376
,, Weasel	,,	15,000
Carpets	,,	7

To Chicago.

Carpets	,,	2

To Honolulu.

Eggs, Fresh	Pcs.	36,000

To San Francisco.

Tea, Black, Kiukiang	Pls.	91
Tea, Green :		
Groundnut, Ningpo	,,	428
Egg Albumen, Frozen	,,	160
,, Yolk, Frozen	,,	209
,, Whole, Frozen	,,	161
Groundnuts, Kernels	,,	750
Seed, Wood	,,	282
Skins, Squirrel	Pcs.	2,400
Carpets	,,	21

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled :		
White, other Ports . Bls. 112	Pls.	113.91
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature :		
White, Shanghai . . . Bls. 257	Pls.	256.52
Silk, Raw, Filature :		
Wild, other Ports . . . Bls. 66	,,	66.44
Straw Braid, White	,,	16
Skins, Doe	,,	15,750
,, Lamb	,,	25,000
,, Squirrel	,,	5,970

To Baltimore.

Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	169

S. S. Arizona Maru, April 25.

To New York.

Silk Pongees, Honan	Pls.	18.36

To Seattle.

Egg White, Frozen	,,	63
,, Whole, Dried	,,	18
Groundnut, Kernels	,,	375

Foreign Goods.

Cylinders, Empty	Pcs.	30

S. S. Mongolian Prince, April 26.

To Boston.

Skins, Goat, Untanned	Pcs.	11,520

To New York.

Antimony, Crude	Pls.	1,680
Bristles	,,	120
Straw Braid, White	,,	18
Carpets	Pcs.	110
Skin Mats, Dog	,,	5,000
Skins, Doe	,,	29,506
,, Fox	,,	60
,, Goat Untanned	,,	35,149

Foreign Goods.

Skins, Doe	,,	1,546

S. S. Hokkai Maru, from U. S. A., April 19.

Leather Cases	Pcs.	12
Gasoline	Galls.	94,601
Oil, Kerosene	,,	603,950
,, Engine	,,	12,646
,, Unclassed	,,	9,730

S. S. Empress of Russia, April 30.

To Brighton.

Silk, Waste :		
Shanghai . . . Bls. 1	Pls.	1
Other Ports . . . Bls. 2	,,	7.14
Silk Cocoons, Pierced :		
Other Ports . . . Bls. 2	,,	3.00

To Chicago-

Silk, Raw, Filature :		
Wild, other Ports . . Bls. 130	,,	130.40
Straw Braid, white	,,	68
Carpets	,,	10

To New York.

Silk Raw, not Re-reeled and not Steam Filature :		
White, other Ports . Pkgs. 10	,,	10.09
Yellow, Hankow . . . . Bls. 15	,,	15.45
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled :		
While, other Ports . Bls. 479	,,	488.55
Silk. Raw, Steam Filature :		
White, Shanghai . Bla. 1,020	,,	1,013.93
,, other Ports . . Bls. 50	,,	49.97
Yellow, Hankow . . . Bls. 34	,,	35.49
,, other Ports	,,	10.34
Silk, Raw, Filature :		
Wild, other Ports . . . Bls. 34	,,	34.12
Silk Piece Goods	,,	1.95
,, Pongees, Honan	,,	21.45
,, ,, Shantung	,,	259.12
Books, Printed	,,	3
Chinaware, Coarse	,,	125
,, Fine	,,	78
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	179
Musk	Taels	477
Carpets	Pcs.	3
Skins, Goat, Tanned	,,	484
,, Squirrel	,,	10,000
,, Weasel, with Tails	,,	24,150

To Philadelphia.

Silk Waste :		
Other Ports . . . . . Bls. 66	Pls.	239.92

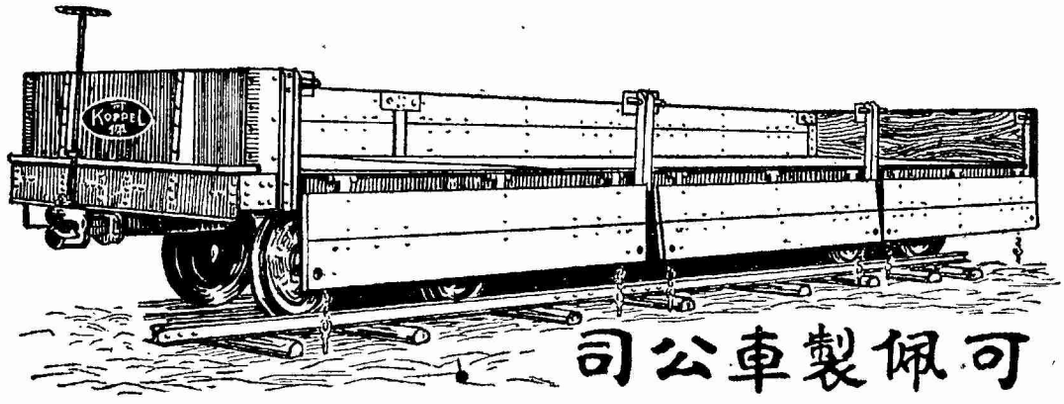
To Scranton,

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled :		
White, other Ports . . Bls. 60	,,	60.70
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature :		
White, Shanghai . . . . Bls. 36	,,	35.85
Silk, Raw, Filature :		
Wild, other Ports . . . Bls. 10	,,	10.08

To Winnepeg.

Tea, Black, Kiukiang	,,	1

INDUSTRIAL RAILWAYS



KOPPEL INDUSTRIAL CAR & EQUIPMENT CO.

U. S. P. O. Box 705 : : China Office : : No. 1 The Bund, Shangha

16-751

New Books and Publications

China in Fiction

The Feast of the Lanterns by Louise J. Miln. Frederick A. Stokes A; New York; 1921.

INDISCRIMINATE praise is a very natural reaction from indiscriminate blame, but it is equally foreign to an understanding that convinces in its own right. "The Feast of Lanterns," by Louise Jordan Miln, presents in the form of a novel the case for the superiority of Chinese customs and character over those of the West.

But the case is put so strongly that on internal evidence alone one is inclined to discount the portrait as idealized out of all relation to the facts in this most mixed of all possible worlds. It is incredible that any nation is so compact of all virtues and has so completely exorcised all faults as the Chinese of this novel.

For example, when the author asserts that "all Chinese law is an expression of justness and is built on sanity," that "the most fantastic custom or rite in China" is "steeped in reasonableness," and that all law because of its perfect fitness, is always obeyed, one suspects that the country of which that could be truly said is, like Plato's "Republic," only "a pattern laid up in heaven."

The disorders in China during the last decade, according to Mrs. Miln, are due to the influx of a civilization not only alien but inferior. The destiny of China is imperial, not republican, and the breaking down of barriers between East and West has been, she feels, a mistake leading to the degradation of a form of life more noble than that of Europe. "It is not European armies—or even European state craft—that I fear for my country," says Tzu, "but the increeping of European thought and ways."

Tzu is a Chinese lady of exalted rank, who has been reared in England in order that she may return to rule her people equipped with full knowledge of the West, whose subtle invasion threatens to disrupt the immemorial culture and civilization of China. Her superiority to the English women whom she meets is manifest at every turn, although the English, according to Mrs. Miln, approach more nearly than any other people to the lofty character of the Chinese.

The beautiful Ch'eng T'ien Tzu loses her heart to an Englishman, but just before the wedding, awakened by his clumsy attempt to imitate for her a Chinese festival whose beauty in his blundering hands becomes tawdry, she realizes that their love can have no permanent home in mutual understanding and returns to take up her work of governing her estate in China and preserving an oasis of the ancient order in the desert of modernism which is sweeping over the land.

If the story were told with a little more moderation, if admiration had not come so near to adoration, the reader might feel an expansion of his geographically and racially limited sympathies to include what is valuable in standards which have been often too facilely condemned. But the philosopher's comment on his porridge in "The Crock of Gold" is a wise word: "Nothing is perfect," says the philosopher. "There are lumps in it."

There are no lumps in the Chinese national character as depicted in "The Feast of Lanterns." The general estimate with which the book opens is the cloth of gold on which all details of plot are embroidered: "Consciously or unconsciously, every Chinese is a sincere lover of nature and of everything lovely. No other people has so stern and uncompromising a sense of justice, so ready a sense of humor, more balance, more unflinching loyalty, or less exaggerated estimate of the importance of self."

North China Star

★ 星明北華 ★

TIENTSIN CHINA

Largest Circulation of any English Language - - - daily newspaper in China. - - -

The only newspaper in China that is publish- - - - ed every day in the year. - - -

FIRST CLASS ADVERTISING MEDIUM

Charles J. Fox, *Editor*

J. Smith Mitchell, *Business Manager*

Published by the North China Star Co., Inc., (Nevada, U. S. A.)

Directors: Charles J. Fox, *President;* Myron Simon, *Vice-President;* Hollington K. Tong, *Secretary;* Richard T. Evans *Treasurer;* A. C. Cornish, J. P. Ferrer, and Surgeon-General S. H. Chuan.

Terms of Subscription, Daily, One Month $1.00 Six Months $5.00. One Year $10.00

All subscriptions payable in advance. For foreign countries the price of postage is added. Advertising rates will be sent upon application.

"The future of Europe is bound up with Asia. . . ."

TO BE WELL INFORMED READ

THE ASIATIC REVIEW

(Founded 1886)

"An excellent April number." *Morning Post.* "Abundant fare is here provided." *Times.*

Five Shillings. Published Quarterly. £1 per annum.

Articles have been contributed recently on the Far East by:—Professor E. H. Parker, Dr. Inazo Nitobe, Mr. Michizo Masuda, etc., etc.

Every phase of Asiatic life is discussed in the Asiatic Review.

Proceedings of the East India Association.

Special reports of meetings of Societies interested in Asia.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SECTION—LITERARY SUPPLEMENT—NEW COMMERCIAL SECTION

Publishers: EAST AND WEST, LIMITED, 3, Victoria Street, London, S. W. 1.

Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

H. F. MacNair, M. A.,

Professor of History, St. John's University

and

C. F. Remer, M. A.,

Professor of Economics, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selectea that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

Topic 1: Dr. Dewey on the Consortium.

References: Pp. 616-19.

Questions: 1. What do the difficulties regarding the Consortium show as regards international co-operation in China? 2. Who seems to have been responsible for the nonpublication of the Consortium agreement? 3. When was this published? What does it show? 4. What is the question of Japan's "reservations"? 5. What is meant by "the weighing of alternatives"? 6. Who initiated the Consortium? Why is the word Consortium disagreeable to many Chinese? 7. What does Mr. Dewey personally think of the Consortium? 8. What are Mr. Lamont's comments on Mr. Dewey's article?

Topic 2: Conditions in America.

References: Pp. 614-16,619-21.

Questions: 1. What is the meaning, and the origin, of the word Normalcy? 2. How did America help in the China Famine? 3. What does Mr. Powell think the foreign policy of the United States from now on is going to be? 4. Who is Mr. Rene Viviani, and why has he visited the U. S. A.? 5. Has America made "Peace" with Germany yet?

Topic 3: Chinese Views of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

References: Pp. 611-14,609-10.

Questions: 1. Why are China's views on the Alliance important? 2. How is the renewal of the Alliance expected to affect Japan's policy in Manchuria, Shantung, and Mongolia? 3. What are "spheres of influence" and how are they encouraged by this Alliance? Give examples. 4. How do American-Japanese relations affect China? 5. How will the non-renewal of the Alliance affect Anglo-Chinese relations?

Topic 4: The North China Daily News on the Alliance.

References: Pp. 625-26.

Questions: 1. Why are the opinion of this paper of interest? 2. What is the tone of the editorial-approving or disapproving? 3. What does it think of the "Open Door" in Manchuria? 4. What negative argument is often used favoring the renewal of the Alliance?

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 1: Famine Relief Work.

References: Pp. 621-25.

Questions: 1. What is the object of this paper? 2. Under whom has most of the relief work been done this winter? 3. What ways of help are mentioned? 4. How does one decide whom to help? 5. What constructive work is being done by famine workers? 6. What are the writer's conclusions as to the value of this work?

Topic 2: Tenth Anniversary of Tsing Hua.

References: Pp. 636-638.

Questions: 1. How, why, and when was this school founded? 2. Is to be a permanent school? 3. What plans are being made for the future of the college?

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1. The Railway Traffic Conferences.

References: Pp. 610-11.

Questions: 1. What change was made in the place of the conferences? 2. Why were they finally held in Peking? 3. What is meant by "through traffic? 4. What reason was given by Mr. Yeh for making an early attempt to unify the rules and regulations of China's railways? 5. Does this unification seem to you desirable? 6. Why does the editor believe that China ought to take the first steps towards opening the Trans-Siberian route? 7. What reason is there for believing that the Trans-Siberian Railway is usable?

Topic 2. Business Conditions in America.

References: Pp. 619-21.

Questions: 1. What is the writer's opinion about general business conditions? As they are stated here, what are the chief facts about the United States Steel Corporation? 3. What is the present state of America's foreign trade? 4. Did American exports increase by 219 percent or by 33 percent, between 1914 and 1919? Explain. 5. What is the attitude towards the government ownership of railways of the party in power in America at present? 6. What is the Fordney Emergency Tariff Bill and what is its present state?

Topic 3. China's Progress in Industry

References: Pp. 656-8.

Questions: 1. What is the condition of government-owned industrial plants in Wuchang and Hankow? 2. If private ownership is more successful why was it necessary to have government ownership in the beginning? 3. In your opinion, why has Chihli province been slow in developing textile industry? 4. Do you expect that the textile industry will ever be greatly developed in Northern China? Why or why not?

Topic 4. Business Conditions in Hankow

References: Pp. 647-50.

Question: 1. Using the material upon business in the notes from Hankow, write a paper upon business conditions in that city. 2. Was it right or wrong to prevent Hupeh laborers from working in a Changsha cotton mill? Explain

The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906).

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.
COMMISSIONER, Ferno J. Schuhl.
ACTING CLERK
MARSHAL,
DISBURSING OFFICER, } Nelson E. Lurton.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Neville Craig.

OFFICE HOURS 9-1; 2-5.

TIENTSIN:
DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

CANTON:
DEPUTY MARSHAL, William R. Lynch.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of MILLARD'S REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Motion Day.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the Clerk's office by 1 P. M. of the preceding Saturday.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

May 21, 1921, (From Consular Court, District of Tsinan) Estate (No. 1) of H. L. Baxter, deceased; on final report and application for leave to pay claims.
" 24, " Cause No. 1032, Van der Stegen v. Neuss, Hesslein & Co., Inc; on demurrer to petition.
" 25, " " " 1371, In re Frank S. Upham's Estate; on petition for letters of administration.
" 26, " " " 1373, In re, Emma Fuller's Will; on petition for probate and letters testamentary.

(Before the Commissioner)

May 23, Cause No. 1367, U. S. v. Babcock, et al.; testimony taken of Everson, Danford, Spurgeon, Defendants Babcock and Christian.
" 23, " " " 1368, U. S. v. Irwin testimony taken of Yomahita, Iijichi, Hirashima and defendant.

Judgments and Orders:

May 21, 1921, (For Consular Court, District of Tsinan) Estate (No. 1) of H. L. Baxter, deceased; order authorizing payment of claims.
" 24, " Cause No. 1032, Van der Stegen v. Neuss, Hesslein & Co., Inc.; order overruling demurrer and allowing ten days to answer.
" 24, " " " 1217, Boulon v. Gaston. Williams & Wigmore; continued by request of both parties.

DOONG NYI BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION, PLAINTIFF,
vs. HENRY S. GREW et al., DEFENDANTS
(Cause No. 974; filed March 7, 1921.)

SYLLABUS.

(By the Court)

1. **CONFLICT OF LAWS**: LAND TITLES. While the jurisdiction of this court is "exercised in accordance with the laws of the United States" they include international law, one of whose principles is that questions of title to land, including prescription, are determined by the *lex rei sitae*.
2. ID.: PRESCRIPTION. There being at present no Chinese law of prescription, the principle cannot be applied to the case at bar.
3. ID.: EVIDENCE found sufficient to show that defendants are without interest in the land involved and without standing to object to its registration by plaintiff.

Messrs. Rodger & Haskell, by Mr. Haskell, for plaintiff.
No appearance, *contra*.

LOBINGIER, J.:

This is an action to quiet the title to a tract of land situated in the International Settlement of Shanghai known as Cadastral lot No. 204. Plaintiff's chairman testifies that plaintiff has been in possession thereof over fifty years, without meeting adverse claims, and exhibits a deed dated 1868 and a series of tax receipts, the earliest of which (Ex. S) is for 1891.

It appears, however, that on March 19, 1862, the lot in question was registered at the American Consulate in Shanghai in the name of Henry S. Grew and it is to extinguish his claims and those of his heirs and successors that this action is principally brought.

If this land were located within the United States and the plaintiff had occupied it for the time and under the circumstances disclosed in the evidence here produced, a decree would undoubtedly be rendered in plaintiff's favor as having acquired title by adverse possession [1] or, as it is termed in the civil law, prescription. The time required varies in different jurisdictions but in none of them is it as long as plaintiff shows its possession to have been and under the latest congressional enactment [2] on the subject it cannot exceed twenty two years even as against those under disability,

1. Corpus Juris, II, 116, 117.
2. Act of Congress of June 30, 1902, 31 U. S. State. at Large. Sess. II, ch. 854, sec. 111; 32 U. S. Stats, at Large, pt. I, p. 524. Cf. act of June 6, 1900, 31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Sess. I, ch. 786, tit. II, sec. 1042.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In Re
Last Will and Testament of Sarah Mildred Groat, Deceased. | Cause No. 1353
NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Executrix, of the above named decedent's estate and that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before November 14, 1921, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

Mrs. Laura E. B. Freeman,
No. 2 Route de Sayzoong,
Shanghai.

May 25, 1921, Cause No. 1371, In re Frank S. Upham's estate; order for letters of administration.

(By the Commissioner)

May 23, Cause No. 1367, U. S. v Babcock, et al.; defendant Babcock fined $50.00 and costs.; defendant Christian fined $25, and costs.; defendant Clarke discharged.

" 23, " " " 1368, U. S. v Irwin; defendan fined $50.00. and costs.

Assignments for Hearing

June 1. 1921, 9:30 A. M., Cause No. 1217, Boulon v. Gaston, Williams & Wigmore.

Miscellaneous Filings:

May 19, 1921, Cause No. 1365, Dolan vs. Dolan; petition; summons issued.

" 20, " " " 130, In re Henry Ollerdessen's Estate; submission to jurisdiction.

" 20, " " " 1283, In re Louisa Ollerdessen's Estate; submission to jurisdiction.

" 20, " " " 1358, In re Max Shoop's application for admission to the bar; motion.

" 20, " " " 1366, Say Yuen Hong vs. Gaston, Williams & Wigmore Far Eastern Division; petition; summons issued.

" 20, " " " 1363, Meade vs. Grant; Marshal's return of summons.

" 20, " " " 935, Dokoutchaeff vs. China Mongolia Export Co.; intervenor's petition.

" 21, " " " 935, Dokoutchaeft vs. China Mongolia Export Co.; answer to intervenor's petition.

" 21, " " " 1217, Boulon vs. Gaston Williams & Wigmore, F. E. Division; Marshal's return of service of Subpoena.

" 21, " " " Articles of Incorporation of The Chinese Engineering and Development Co.

" 21, " " " 1170, Tsu Sung Tai Hong vs, Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, F. E. Division exception.

" 23, " " " 1367, U. S. vs. Babcock; Christian & Clark; complaint,

" 23, " " " 1368, U. S. vs. Irwin; complaint.

" 23, " " " 1349, Yang Ting Dzung vs. Far Eastern Trading Co. and R. S. Mills, Marshal's return of summons.

" 23, " " " 1274, Yang Ting Dzung vs. International Banking Corp. et al; Marshal's return of *alias* summons.

" 23, " " " 1364, Martin v. Ransom et al; Marshal's return of summone.

" 23, " " " 1366, Say Yuen Hong v. Gaston, Williams & Wigmore etc. et al; Marshal's return of summons.

" 23, " " " 1362, In re Warren P. Henderson, a Bankrupt; petition.

" 24, " " " Articles of Incorporation of Kai Mun Trading Co.

" 24, " " " 1238, In re Wm. S. Cormack, Jr.'s Estate; bond; inventory.

But the land is located in China and most writers [3] on international law hold that prescription, like other incidents [4] of land tenure, is governed by the *lex rei sitae*.

> "This follows" observes Bar [5] "not, as the popular belief generally goes, as a merely dialectical or merely logical necessity springing from our conception of the law of things or of territorial sovereignty, but as a real necessity, resting upon the intolerable inconvenience of any other doctrine."

Now the *lex rei sitae* in this case is the law of China. It is true that the jurisdiction of American courts in China must be exercised in conformity with the laws of the United States. [6] But so the civil jurisdiction of British courts here is exercised "in conformity with English law" [7] and said courts nevertheless apply the local law to land and its incidents [8] including prescription [9] because, as was declared by Lord Talbot [10] before the middle of the eighteenth century, "the law of nations was part of the law of England". It is equally a part of "the laws of the United States" [11] and we are prepared, accordingly, to apply the Chinese law of prescription to this case.

But here we encounter a new difficulty; for our researches disclose that there is no such law. According to the highest Chinese tribunal,

> "A Mandate dated the 10th day of March in the first year of the Republic declares that application of the former law means application of that portion which continues to be in force. Now, since the provision contained in the Tsing Code to the effect that claim for further payment or redemption is barred after thirty years was repealed when the Code was revised, it cannot be applied.[12]
>
> * * * *
>
> Our existing law has no provision as regards prescription. What is provided in the Draft Civil Code relating to acquisitive prescription as regards ownership and to extinctive prescription as regards the restoration of the right of succession is inapplicable.[13]
>
> * * * *
>
> The Civil Code has not yet been promulgated, and, in the absence of express provisions, it is not for the court to say what

3. Bar, Private International Law, (2nd ed.) 485, 486; Foote, Private International Jurisprudence (3d ed.) 205-8; Westlake, Private International Law, (4th ed.) sec. 171.
Dicey. Conflict of Laws (Moore's ed.) 518, 525, distinguishes between prescription and limitation, holding that the latter is governed by the *lex fori*.

4. This principle seems to have been overlooked in Brown v. Sexton, I Extraterritorial Cases, 211. See however, Id re Noyes' Estate, Id., 539.

5. Private International Law (2nd ed.), 486.
"If the home land law of each proprietor is to apply to his land at Tientsin there will be different periods of limitation, prescription for servitudes, etc., according to the nationality of the owner for the time being. * * Such injustice and confusion must in any case throw doubt on a construction involving them." Bourne J. in MacDonald v. Anderson, 1 Extraterritorial Cases, 77, 81.

6. U. S. Rev. Stats., sec. 4086.

7. China and Corea Order in Council (1904), sec. 89.

8. Watson v. Bush, (Newchang Consular Court). Supreme Court to Consular Gazette, IV, 96 (1868); Secretary of State v. Charlesworth. Pilling Co., 1 Extraterritorial Cases, 66 (1901); MacDonald v. Anderson, Id., 77 (1904); Tam Wa v. Atkinson & Dallas, *ante* 17 (1920).

9. MacDonald v. Anderson, 1 Extraterritorial Cases, 77.

10. See his language quoted by Lord Mansfield in Triquet v. Bath, 3 Burr. 1478.

11. "The court is bound by the law of nations which is a part of the law of the land." Marshall, C. J. in The Nereide, 9 Cranch, 423, 3 L.ed., 780. Cf., Moore Int. Law Dig., I, 9, 10.

12. 4th yr. A. C. 1044; Chinese Supreme Court Decisions, (Peking, 1920) 33.

13. 3d yr. A. C. 472; Chinese Supreme Court Decisions, 33.

May	24,	1921,	Cause	No.	1042,	Fu Kee vs. Murray; *alias* writ of execution issued.
,,	25,	,,	,,	,,	1369,	The Hsien Nieh New World Co. et al vs. Tobacco Products Corp.; petition; summons issued.
,,	25,	,,	,,	,,	1370,	Maud Landers vs. Henry Franklin Landers; petition; summons issued.
,,	25,	,,	,,	,,	1371,	In re Frank S. Upham's Estate; petition; deposition.
						Articles of Incorporation of Oriental Silk Mills, Ltd.
,,	26,	,,	,,	,,	,	Articles of Incorporation of the Far East Trading Co., Inc.
,,	26,	,,	,,	,,	1372,	P. C. Gibbons vs. American Trading Co.; petition; summons issued.
,,	26,	,,	,,	,,	1373,	In re Emma Fuller's Will; petition; depositions.
,,	26,	,,	,,	,,	1371,	In re Frank S. Uphom's Estate; bond; oath; letters of administration.
,,	26,	,,	,,	,,	1374,	U. S. vs. V. Samson; complaint summons issued.
,,	26,	,,	,,	,,	1375,	U. S. vs. H. San Juan; complaint; summons issued.
,,	26,	,,	,,	,,	1376,	U. S. vs. D. Monga loe; complaint summons issued.
,,	26,	,,	,,	,,	1377,	U. S. vs. J. Cidelos Santos; complaint; summons issued.
,,	26,	,,	,,	,,	1378,	The American Sales Corp. vs. The U. S. Shipping Board, Emergency Fleet Corp. and Pac. Mail S.S. Co.; petition; summons issued.

kinds of rights should be subject to prescription in regard to their acquisition and extinction and when the prescriptive period begins to run and when completed.[14]

It would appear, then, that while there was once a prescriptive law of some kind in China, it has been repealed and that, since those provisions of the proposed Civil Code which are intended to replace it have not come into force, there is now a legal hiatus.

But while, for that reason, we cannot adjudicate a title by prescription in plaintiff it does not follow that no relief can be awarded ageinst defendants. The leading one, as we have seen, had the land registered in his name in 1862. But on December 12 of that year he signed a paper (Ex. A2) declaring the property to "belong entirely to Chu-ping" and transferring to the latter any title possessed by the former.

This, coupled with the long period during which none of the defendants has asserted any claim to the lot, seems conclusively to show that they are without interest therein. We feel justified in so finding and it is accordingly considered and decreed that defendants have no interest in said cadastral lot 204 (numbered 114 in the land registry American Consulate General at Shanghai) and no ground for objecting to the registration thereof by plaintiff in the name of a trustee selected by it.

As the service was constructive there will be no award of costs.

14. 3d yr. A. C, 910; Chinese Supreme Court Decisions, 33.